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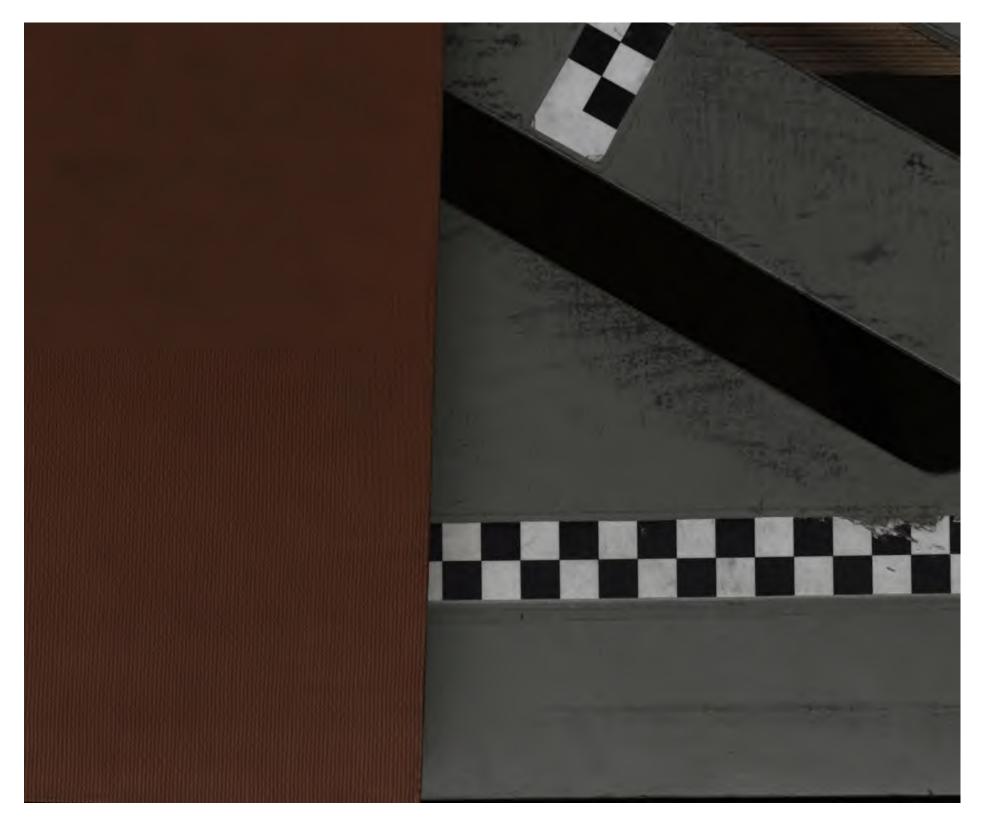
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# THE TRIUMPH

A COLLECTION OF MUSIC CONTAINING AN

INTRODUCTORY COURSE FOR CONGREGATIONAL SINGING, THEORY OF MUSIC AND TEACHER'S MANUAL, ELEMENTARY, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED COURSES,

FOR

# SINGING SCHOOLS AND MUSICAL CONVENTIONS

AND.

TUNES, HYMNS, ANTHEMS AND CHANTS, FOR CHOIRS.

EDITED BY

CEO. F. ROOT.

CHICAGO:

PUBLISHED BY ROOT & CADY, 67 10 WASHINGTON STREET.

# PREFACE.

Mi 492. 401.5

In the first department of the TRIUMPH the effort is made to furnish a means by which any company of people may join in a musical utterance of words, and it is thought that this department will not only promote the object for which it is prepared, but will be useful to teachers in getting up classes, as many learners having made a beginning in this way, will desire to pursue the subject more scientifically, and will go on with the other departments of the book.

In the second department, not only the elementary principles or doctrines are set forth is order, but a mode of teaching those

which are most important is proposed.

The third department is called the "Elementary Course," and goes through the major keys without accidentals. The lessons

here are intended for the first term of the Singing School.

In the "Intermediate Course," which is the fourth department, accidentals and the relative minor are introduced in lessons which assume such various musical forms as it is believed will make them attractive and useful to singers in the second stage of their musical advancement.

An important feature in these departments will be found in the arrangement by which tunes and other pieces in the body of the book may be used in the Singing School with the lessons, being so prepared that they contain the same kind of difficulties.

The fifth department is called the "Advanced Course," and as its name indicates, is for advanced singers.

Of the Tunes, Hymns, Anthems and Chants, which form the body of the book, it will only be said that they have been prepared with great care, and it is believed will not disappoint the friends of the various authors whose names are found with them. It may here be stated that the editor is responsible for all tunes and other pieces to which no name is attached.

It is unnecessary to specify further the new features of the TRIUMPH. They will be discovered by all who use the book, and will

doubtless receive whatever attention and respect they may merit.

The TRIUMPH is peculiarly fortunate in having among its contributors and special friends some prominent musical men in different parts of the country, whose names are here mentioned in the order in which their contributions were received: C. M. Wyman Keene, N. H., H. R. Palmer, Chicago, T. M. Towne, Wisconsin, and J. E. Gould, Philadelphia. It is proper also to mention as being more immediately connected with us, P. P. Bliss, J. R. Murray, and a son of the editor, F. W. Root.

Our obligations are hereby acknowledged to all who have aided us, and especially to Messrs. Mason Brothers, of New York, for

copyrights from their books that we are permitted to use.

It is with great pleasure that this opportunity is taken to express the obligations that we, in common with all American composers, teachers and musicians, are under to our beloved Dr. Mason, who has been the chief instrument in the hands of the Divine Providence in placing music, and its universal and intelligent acquirement, in the position it occupies wherever the English language is spoken. If he shall approve the TRIUMPH, we shall have great hope that it will be acceptable and useful to all.

4. D. 1865, by Roor & Capy, in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

# INTRODUCTORY COURSE

FOR CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

1868

LET THE PEOPLE PRAISE THEE, O GOD, LET ALL THE PEOPLE PRAISE THEE. PS. LXVII.

IF we do a right action, the first effect is upon ourselves, for the exercise || friend-every expression of love to the Lord or to the neighbor-has in of any of the powers of a man is felt first by the man himself. This being true, they are in error who think there is no use in singing unless they can benefit or entertain others: for singing is not only an expression, but an exercise of our emotional nature; and the one who sings, is by this law the first to be affected by the act.

A man then may exercise and strengthen certain good affections in himself, even if he cannot sing well enough to entertain others; indeed, this may be done if he cannot sing any tune at all; for the mere emotional utterance of words that he loves, has the effect to strengthen the affections that they bring into exercise.

In ordinary congregations all could be benefitted by this emotional utterance, if once the idea of musical entertainment could be banished, and musical people would be willing to use simpler modes of utterance.

[It should be said here that singers can bring the best resources of their art to the singing of simple tunes; and every noble heart among them will be glad to do so if it will benefit his neighbor; and on occasions of public worship he will never, for his own particular benefit desire to use a tune so difficult that it will exclude others from participating, for that would be selfish, and utterly opposed to the spirit of our Christian religion.]

Every one has a song voice as well as a speech voice, and when the words we speak are emotional rather than intellectual-of the affection more than of the thought—something of the song-voice comes into them.

it that emotional quality, which, carried further, becomes singing.

Another cannot sing our affection for us, for beside the fact that no two have affections exactly alike, it is a work that all may see cannot be done by proxy. Every one, therefore, who wishes to improve his emotional nature must exercise it himself.

Should any congregation desire to try this, a beginning may be made by repeating together, in the ordinary speech voice, the following hymn:-

It would be well to have a leader who knows something of music, and who. if the people are not supplied with books, may give out the hymns two lines at a time.]

Let the utterance be deliberate and distinct

- Let us with a joyful mind, Praise the Lord for He is kind: For His mercies shall endure, Ever faithful, ever sure.
- 2 He, with all-commanding might, Filled the new-made world with light: For His mercies shall endure. Ever faithful, ever sure.
- 8 All things living He doth feed; His full hand supplies their need: For His mercies shall endure, Ever faithful, ever sure.
  - 4 Let us with a joyful mind. Praise the Lord, for He is kind: For His mercies shall endure, Ever faithful, ever sure.

We might derive both benefit and pleasure from uttering in this way such other words as contain and express sentiments that we love, and that we can utter as our own, but we will not stop here, we will try to Every term of endearment to father, mother, brother, sister, wife, child, or acquire a form of utterance that will be more emotional, and in which we

can more strongly exercise our affections. It must be remembered, however, that no form is useful that requires much thought while we are using it. A man in prayer would be much hindered if he were continually obliged to attend to his posture, or the grammatical structure of his sentences, or the pronunciation of his words; and a singer who is always thinking of his tune or the sound of his voice is in a similar difficulty.

It is true that we have to learn all the forms that we use, but it is equally true that they answer their right purpose only in proportion to the ease and absence of thought with which we use them. What we have done so far, we could do with very little thought, for we are accustomed to this simple utterance of words; the next step, however, will introduce us to a form that we are not accustomed to, and to which we shall have to give more time and practice.

Repeat again this hymn with the ordinary speech voice, but now separate the syllables from each other and give each one with force, being also careful to give each an equal amount of time. If each is also made short, it will aid in keeping the voices together. It may be represented thus:

If the audience have the words before them, this may be done altogether, (after the leader has given an example); if not, he may give out two lines at a time, as before.

[The leader will remember that this is spoken, not sung.]

What we have now done is not the step we wish to take—only a preparation for it, for this would not be a good form for the expression of either thought or affection.

We will now repeat this hymn again, but this time let us prolong the sound of the rowel in each syllable.

It should here be said that in all words the vowels are the emotional elements, and the consonants the thought elements. If we are speaking to the intellects or reasoning powers of men, we do not dwell on the vowels, but go quick and straight to the consonants. If, on the other hand, we are appealing to their feelings, and trying to draw out their emotions, we unconsciously prolong and dwell upon the vowels. This would be illustrated by the two ways in which we utter the following sentences:—

Intellectual. Two things, each of which is equal to a third, are necessarily equal to each other.

Emotional.

O wondrous power!
O tender love!
That brought our Savier from above.

It is hardly necessary to say in this connection that words, to be good for music, must be emotional rather than intellectual.

Let us now repeat this hymn with this same regular movement, but dwell more on the vowel sounds, making the last syllable in each line about twice as long as either of the others. This may be represented thus:—

[While nothing would be said here about the pitch of the voice, it would be well for the leader in giving the example to take a pitch about D below, and keep it steadily throughout. Most of the audience would unconsciously fall into the same sound.]

Let us now take another hymn, and express it in the same way, only we will all try to give the same sound of voice. It is not necessary to have all

the voices at the same sound or pitch, but the natural tendency will be to get together in this respect, and it will be pleasanter to do so.

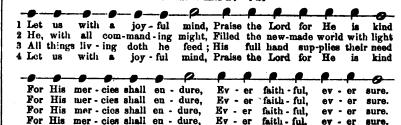
We have been so accustomed to hear tunes with these hymns, that the monotony of this mode of utterance, although emotional, will prevent its being useful. We will, therefore, vary the sound or pitch of the fifth and sixth syllables in each line. We will make them a little higher than the others. This may be represented thus:—

[The teacher will probably understand that this higher pitch is but one step above the others.]

We will now give another form for the utterance of the first hymn, but it will be easier to tell where these large dots are that note the sounds, if we have a line, on, or above, or below which, we can place them. And now it will not be necessary to print the words higher or lower with the tune, for the dots or notes will show the changes of the words. It should here be said that notes help even those who do not understand music at all, for they are a picture of the tune, and go up or down, or skip around, just as the tune does.

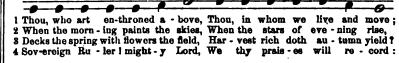
Let us all now join in the next tune, being guided by the notes.

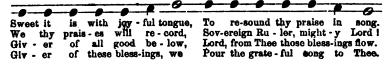
#### NORTHWEST. 7s.



In the following hymn we will use a still higher sound; so in the representation we must have another line:—

#### BLONDEL. 7s.





As soon as a form or tune is acquired so that we can use it without ef fort; we may commence the work of self-improvement; but if we are not accustomed to fix our minds on the words sung, but are more inclined to listen to the tune, we shall find it difficult to concentrate our thoughts as we ought.

We shall be like untrained children at school, who are disturbed and distracted by every unusual sight or sound, and must try many times be fore we can take the sentiments contained in the words fully into our hearts and bear them upon our song unobstructed and unhindered, up to the great object of all worship.

# INTRODUCTORY COURSE

The following hymns and selections are designed to be sung by all the people in any congregation. Not one need be silent, who has the power of speech. That some may not get the sound exactly with the others should not prevent them from joining, for in these simple forms a few times trying will remedy that difficulty in almost every case; and if it does not, the worship is so much more important, that the form is of but little consequence in comparison.

#### ELVIRA. 7s.

1 All ye na tions praise the Lord! All ye lands your voi - ccs ruise;
2 For his truth and mer - cy stand, Past, and pres - ent, and to be,

Hoaven and earth, with loud ac - cord, Praise the Lord—for ev - er praise!
Like the years of His right hand, Like His own e - ter - ni - ty.

#### BROOKWELL. 8s & 7s.

1 Hark! what mean those he iy voi - ces, Sweet-ly sound - ing through the skies!

2 Hear them tell the won-drous sto-ry, Hear them chant in hymns of joy: 3 "Christ is born, the great A - noint · ed, Heaven and earth His prais - es sing!

Lo! th' an -gel - ic host re -joi - ces; Heavenly hal - le - lu - jahs rise.

"Glo-ry in the high-est, glo - ry! Glo - ry be to God most high!

Oh re -ceive whom God ap - point-ed For your Proph-et, Priest and King!

# ST. GEORGE. L. M.

From all that dwell be-low the skies,

E - ter - nal are Thy mer-cies Lord,

E - ter - nal truth at-tends Thy word:

Let the Re-deem-er's name be sung, Thro' ev-ery land, by ev-ery tongue.

The praise shall sound from shore to shore, Till suns shall rise and set no more.

#### WHITEWATER. S. M.

1 Oh, bless the Lord, my soul ! Let all with - in · me 2 Oh, bless the Lord, soul ! Nor let His mer - cies lie my 3 'T is He for - gives thy sins ; 'T is He re - lieves thy pain;

And aid my tongue to bless His name, Whose fa-vors are di - vine.
For - got - ten in un-thank - ful - ness, And with-out prais - es die.
'T is Ho that heals thy sick - ness - es, And makes thee young a - gain.

#### GRETRY. 8s & 7s.

Sur iar brouths on one ping bloss ing Was an ages one gris its soul

1 Sav-ior, breathe an eve-ning bless-ing, Ere re-pose our spir-its seal: 2 The de-struction walk a-round us, The the ar-row near us fly,

3 The the night be dark and drea-ry, Dark-ness can not hide from Thee.
4 Should swift death this night o'er-take us, And our couch be-come our tomb.

Sin and want we come con-fess-ing; Thou canst save, and thou canst heal.

An-gel guards from thee sur-round us; We are safe, if thou art nigh.

Thou art He who, nev -er wea-ry, Watch-eth where Thy peo-ple be.

May the morn in heav-en a - wake us, Clad in light and death-less bloom

#### HALCYON. S. M.

1 How gen - tle God's com - mands! How kind His pre - cepts are!
2 Be - neath His watch - ful eye His saints se - cure - ly dwell;
3 Why should this anx - ious load Press down your wea - ry mind?
4 His good - ness stands ap - proved, Un-changed from day to day;

Come, east your bur-dens on the Lord, And trust His con-stant care.

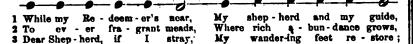
That hand which bears all na-ture up, Shall guard His chit-dren well.

Haste to your heaven-ly Fa-ther's throne, And sweet re-fresh-ment find.

I'll drop my bur-den at His feet, And bear a song a way.

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#### MYRTLE HILL. S. M.

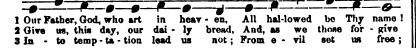


I bid fare-well to anx-ions fear; My wants are all sup-plied.

His gra-cjous hand in -dul-gent leads, And guards my sweet re-pose.

To Thy fair pas-tures guide my way, And let me rove no more.

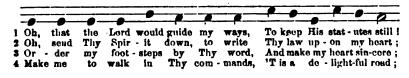
#### LAUREL WOOD, C. M.

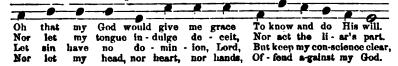


Thy king- om come; Thy will be done, In earth and heaven the same!
Who sin a - gainst us, so may we For-giv - ing grace re - ceive.
And thine the king-dom, thine the power And glo - ry, ev - er be.

We have here a higher sound, and in the representation will use another line.

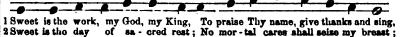
#### ODA. C. M.





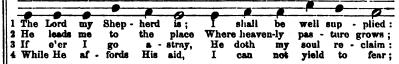
Where two words are sung to one note, they are uttered quicker

#### ORVIS. L. M.



To show Thy love by morn-ing light, And talk of all. Thy truth at night.
Oh, may my heart in tune be found, Like Da-vid's harp of sol-emn sound.

#### LEAVITT. S. M.



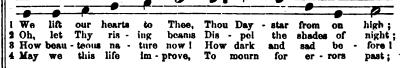
Since He is mine and I am His, What can I want be side.

Where liv-ing wa'-ters gent - ly pass, And full sal -va - tion flows.

And guides me in His own right way, For His most he - ly name.

The I should waikture death's dark shade, My Shep-herd's with me there.

#### PALMTREE, S. M.



The sun it self is but Thy shade, Yet cheers both earth and sky.

And let the glo-ries of Thy love, Come like the morn-ing light!

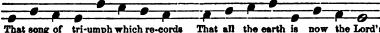
With joy we view the pleas-ing change, And na-ture's God a dore.

And live this short, re-volv-ing day As if it were our dast.



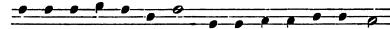
# Soon may the last glad song a - rise. Thro' all the mil-lions of the skies.

- Soon may the last glad song a rise,
   Thro' all the mil-lions of the skies.
   Let thrones and powers and king-doms be
   O be dient, might-y God, to Thee!
- 8 Oh, let that glo-rious an them swell, Let host to host the tri-nuph tell,

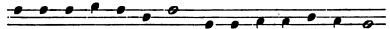


That song of tri-umph which re-cords
And, o ver land and stream and main,
That not one reb el heart re-mains,
But o ver all the Sav ior reigns!

#### SABERTON, 7s.

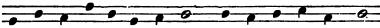


- 1 Songs of praise the an gels sang, Heaven with hal le lu jahs rang,
- 2 Songs of praise a woke the morn, When the Prince of Peace was born: 3 Heaven and earth shall pass a way; Songs of praise shall crown the day:
- 4 Saints be low, with heart and voice, Still in songs of praise re joice;

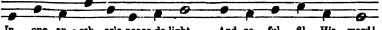


When Je - ho - vah's work be - gun, Songs of praise a - rose when He Cap - tive led cap - tiv - i - ty. God will make new heavens and earth; Songs of praise shall hail their birth. Learning here by faith and love, Songs of praise to sing a - bove.

## PINE GROVE, C. M.



- 1 How sweet, how heaven-ly is the sight, When those who love the 2 When each can feel his broth-er's sigh. And with him bear a part!
- 3 When, free from en vy, scorn and pride, Our wish es all a bove,



In one an -oth -er's peace de-light, When sor-row flows from eye to eye, Each can his broth-er's fail -ings hide, And show a broth-er's love.

#### EVERHART. 78.

1 Sons of Zi - on, raise your songs! Praise to Zi - on's King be - longs; 2 Sore the strife, but rich the prize, Pre-cious in the Vic-tor's eyes; 3 Sing we then the Vic-tor's praise; Go ye forth and strew the ways; 4 Place the crown up - on His brow; Ev - ery knee to Him shall bow;



His the Vic-tor's crown and fame: Glo-ry to the Sav-ior's name! Glo-rious is the work a-chrieved, Sa-tan van-quished, man re-lieved! Bid Him wel-come to His throne; He is wor-thy, He a-lone! Him the bright-est ser-aph sings; Heaven proclaims Him "King of kings!"

#### TRUCE. C. M.

1 O God, my heart is ful-ly bent To mag-ni-fy Thy name;

2 To all the listen-ing tribes, O Lord, Thy won-ders I will tell; 3 Be-cause Thy mer-cy's bound-less height The high-est heaven tran-scends.

4 Be thou, O God, ex - al - ted high A - bove the star - ry frame;

My tongue, with cheer-ful songs of praise, Shall cel - e - brate Thy fame.

And to those na - tions sing Thy praise That round a - bout us dwell.

And far be-yond th' as - pi - ring clouds Thy faith - ful truth ex - tends.

And let the world with one con - sent. Con - fees Thy glo - rious name.

#### GUEST, C. M.

1 O hap - py land! O hap - py land! Where saints and an - gels dwell;
2 But ev - ery voice in yon - der throng On earth has breathed a prayer:
3 Thou heaven-ly Friend! Thou heavenly Friend! Oh, hear us when we pray!



We long to join that glo-rious band, No lips un-taught can join that song, Now let Thy par-doning grace de-scend, And all their an-thems swell.

Or learn the mu - sic there.

And take our sins a - way.

# FOR CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

When two syllables are printed under one note, they are to be sung quicker. They are to take as much time only as one syllable in the other places.

#### BERRINGTON: 11s & 10s.

1 Bright - est and 2 Cold on his 3 Say, shall we 4 Vain - ly we 5 Bright - est and	best of the cra - dle the yield him, in of - fer each best of the	morn - ing! shin - ing, vo - tion, la - tion, morn - ing!

Dawn	on our	dark -	ness and	lend	us thine	aid;
Low	lies his	Head	with the	beasts	of the	stall:
0 -	dors of	B -	dom and	of -	ferings di -	vine?
Vain -	ly with	gold	would His	fa -	YOTS 50 -	cure:
Dawn	on our	dark -	ness and	lend	us thine	aid;
					<del>·</del>	

Star		of the	East,	the ho Him in	- ri -	zon a	•	dorn - ing,
An	•	0	40.0		slum -		•	clin - ing,
Gems		of the	moun -	tain, and	pearls	of the		o - cean,
Rich	-	er, by	far,	is the	heart's	a - do	•	ra - tion,
Star		of the	East,	the ho	- ri -	zon a	•	dorn - ing,

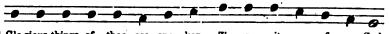
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Gnide	where our ker. and	in Mon	•	fant Re arch, and	•	deem Sav	- er - ior		aid.
			•						
Myrrh	from the	for	•	est, or		gold	from		ne?
Dear -	er to	. God		are the		prayers	of t	the po	юг.
Guide	where our	in	-	fant Re	•	deem	- er	is la	sid.

#### OLOFF. S. M.

	-					0				
1	Is	this	the	kind	re •	turn?	Are these	the	thanks we	owe?
2	To	what	8	stub -	born	frame	Hath sin	re -	duced our n	nind?
8	Turn,	turp	us,	might .	. у	God,	And mold	our	souls a - fi	resh;
4	Let	past	in	- grat	- i -	tude,	Pro - voke	our	weep - ing	eyes,

e - ter - nal Love, Whence all our bless - ings flow! a - buse What strange, re-bel - lious wretch - es we! And God as strange-ly kind! Break Sov-ereign Grace! these hearts of stone, And give us hearts of flesh. And hour - ly, as new mer - cies fall, Let hour - ly thanks a - rise.

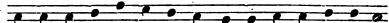
## CAPULET. 8s & 7s, Double.



1 Glo-rious things of thee are spo-ken, Zi-on, cit-y of our God; 2 On the Rock of A - ges found-ed, What can shake her own re-pose?



He whose word can ne'er be bro-ken, Chose thee for his own a-bode. With sal - va - tion's wall sur-round - ed, She can smile at all her foes.



Lord, Thy church is still Thy dwell-ing, Still is pre-cious in Thy sight; Glo-rious things of Thee are spo-ken, Zi - on, cit - y of our God;



Ju - dah's tem - ple far ex - cel - ling, Beam-ing with the gos - pel's light. He whose word can ne'er be bro-ken. Chose thee for His own a-bode.

#### TELFORD. 8s & 5.



- 1 Sing of Je - sus, sing for - ev - er, Of the love that changes 2 Thro' the des - ert drear He leads them, With the bread of heaven He 3 There they see the Lord who bought them, Him who came from heaven, and
- 4 Sing of Je - sus, sing for - ev - er, Sing the love that changes

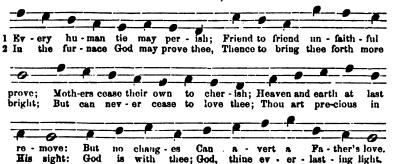


nev - er: Who or what can from Him sev - er, Those He makes His own? feeds them, And thro' all the way He speeds them To their homes a - bove. sought them. Him who by His spir - it taught them, Him they serve and love. ney - er: Who or what can from Him sey - er, Those He makes His own?

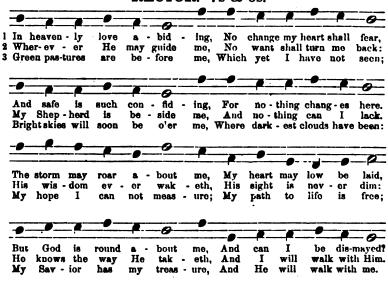
#### KINSIE. 7s & 5s.



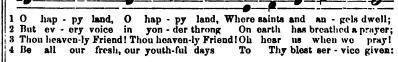
# FARWELL, 88, 78 & 4.

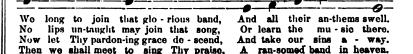


#### RECTOR. 7s & 6s.



#### AURANIA. C. M.

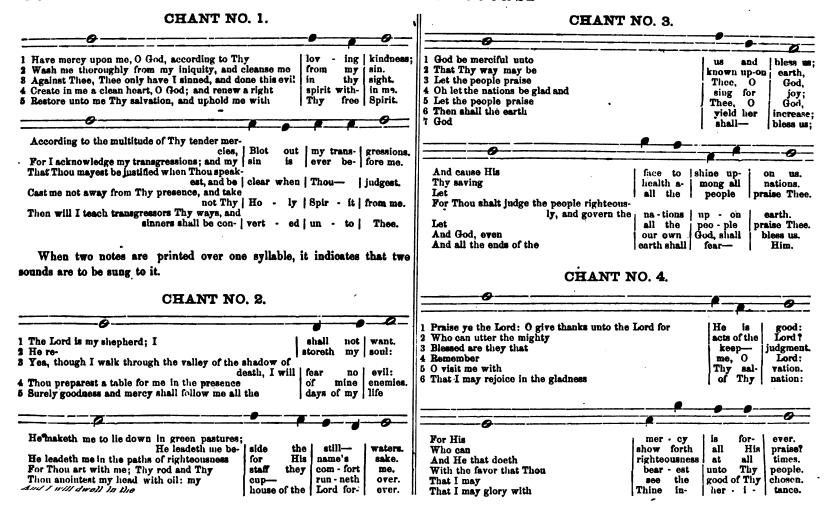


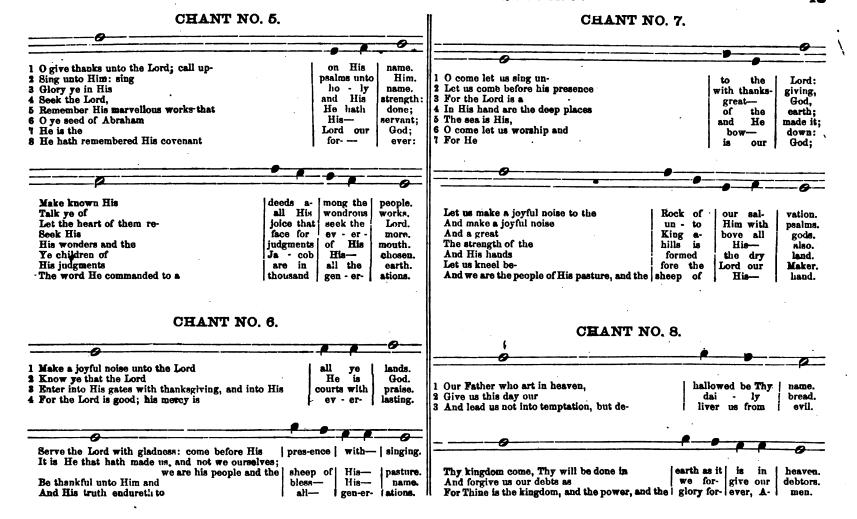


# WITHINGTON. 8s & 7s, Peculiar. 1 God is our ref - uge ev - er near, Our help in trib - u - la - tion; 2 The stream that flows from Zi - on's hill, Shall yet, se - rene-ly glid - ing, There-fore His peo - ple shall not fear A - mid a wreck'd cre - a - tion; With joy the ho - ly cit - y fill, His pres-ence there a - bid - ing; Tho' moun-tains from their base be hurled, And o - cean shake the sol - id The Lord, her glo - ry and de - fense, Will guard his cho - sen res - i world, The Lord is our sal - va - tion, The Lord is our sal - va - tion. dence, His time - ly aid pro - vid - ing, His time - ly aid pro - vid - ing. CLEAR LAKE, 6s & 4s. Firm may I God bless na - tive land, OHF she ev - er stand, 2 For God. her our prayer shall rise. To a - bove the skies. Thro' storm and night; When wild the temp-ests rave, Ru-ler of On Him we wait: Thou who art ev - er nigh, Guard-ing with wind and wave, Do Thou our coun - try save, By Thy great might.

watch ful eye, To Theo a loud we cry, God save the State!







# INTRODUCTORY COURSE.

ANTHEM, NO. 1. Blessed is the People. ANTHEM, NO. 2. Bless the Lord. the peo - ple that know the joy - ful sound, Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is with in me, Bless - cd all that is with - in me, all that is with - in They shall walk, O Lord, in the light of Thy coun - te me bless U Lord, in the light of Thy coun - te -His ho - ly name, Bless the Lord, O my soul, and for - get not all His ben - i - fits: Who for - giv - eth all thine innance; In Thy name shall they re - joice all the day, and in Thy right-eous-ness shall they be ex - alt - ed; iqui - ties, who heal - eth all thy dis - eas - es, Who re - deemeth thy life from de - struc - tion: Who crowneth thee with lov - ing For is our de-fence, and the Ho-ly kind - ness, who crowneth thee with lov - ing kind - ness and tenour King, and the Ho - ly one of Is - ra - el is is our King, A - men, A - men. | der mer - cies, Bless the Lord, O my soul, Bless the Lord.

# THEORY OF MUSIC,

# AND TEACHER'S MANUAL.

#### CHAPTER I.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

I. A musical sound is called a

TONE.

II. Every tone has three properties, vis.:

LENGTH.

PITCH,

POWER.

[If either of these properties could be taken away from a tone, it would cease to exist. It is therefore necessary, in written music, in order to represent a tone, to have something to stand for its length, and to have something to stand for its pitch, and something to stand for its power: and it will be easily seen that no representation of a tone can be complete, that does not provide for all these things.]

- III. There are different lengths of tones, there are different pitches of tones, and different degrees of power of tones. We may take any one pitch and any one degree of power, and practice different lengths; or we may take one length and one degree of power, and practice different pitches; or we may take one length and one pitch, and practice different degrees of power: and thus, although we must have the three properties, length, pitch and power, in every tone we make, we may give more prominence to one or the other, as our musical progress may require.
- IV. It might be supposed from the foregoing, that music would naturally divide itself into three departments—one in which the length of tones is the principal thing, one in which the pitch of tones is the principal thing, and one in which power of tones is the principal thing. This is the fact—and all that relates to the length of tones whether in music written or performed, is in a department called *Rhythmics*, and all that relates to the

pitch of tones is in a department called *Melodics*, and all that relates to the power of tones is in a department called *Dynamics*.

RHYTHMICS.

MELODICS.

DYNAMICS.

[It will thus be readily understood, that when we speak of the rhythmic character of a piece of music, we have reference to the time or different lengths of tones employed; and when we speak of its melodic character, we refer to some of the many things relating to pitch; and when we speak of its dynamic character, we refer to differences of power or strength.]

V. There is another thing about tones that does not seem really to belong to either of these departments, and which, perhaps, should have a department by itself. It is called

# QUALITY OF TONE.

[The tone of a flute is of one quality, the tone of a violin is of another quality, the tone of a trumpet another, and so on. All may sound together, each producing a tone of exactly the same length, exactly the same pitch, and exactly the same power—and yet a difference will be distinctly perceived.]

VI. Different qualities of tone are needed to express the different emotions that man experiences; and there are, and of course must be, just as many "qualities of tone" as there are kinds of emotions; for tones are the sounds or outward manifestations of emotions, and the voice can produce as great a variety of tones as to quality, as the heart can experience as to emotions, each emotion having its own peculiar sound.

What is a musical sound called? How many properties has a tone?

What are they? Can a tone exist without length? Can it exist without pitch? Can it exist without power? How many departments are

The third? What is the first? The second? there in music? In which department is the length of tones studied? In which is the In which the power of tones? When we pitch of tones studied? speak of the rhythmic character of a piece of music what do we refer When we speak of its melodic character to what do we refer? What is another When we speak of its dynamic character to what? Are the sounds produced thing about tones that is worthy of attention? How many by different instruments alike or different as to quality? qualities of tone can be produced by the human voice?

#### CHAPTER II.

#### RHYTHMICS, NOTES AND RESTS.

VII. If you make a succession of sounds, about as fast as the pulse beats, they may be represented by characters called

# QUARTER NOTES.



[This being the easiest length to sing, the quarter note is the standard from which we reckon and practice.]
[Take the pitch G for these exercises in Rhythmics.]

VIII. Sounds, each twice as long as a quarter note, are represented by

#### HALF NOTES.



IX. Sounds, each three times as long as a quarter note, are repre-

#### DOTTED HALF NOTES.

P · P · P ·

X. Sounds, each four times as long as a quarter note, are represented by WHOLE NOTES.

2

2 2

XI. Sounds, each six times as long as a quarter note, are represented by

DOTTED WHOLE NOTES.

XII. The following table gives the notes that stand for sounds, half and quarter as long as those represented by quarter notes, with their names:

Quarter notes,

Eighth notes,

Sixteenth notes,

XIII. A DOTTED QUARTER NOTE is as long as three eighth notes, and and a DOTTED EIGHTH is as long as three sixteenths.



[Here, only the length or time of the tones is represented; there is no representation of any particular pitch or degree of power. The note, when it stands alone, is not enough to represent all the properties of a tone, for, although by it you can tell how long, it gives you no idea how high or low, or how loud to sing.]

XIV. If any of these sounds are sung, (and they may be, to "la," or any other syllable,) care should be taken to have the breath well taken, the tone freely given out, the vowel sound right, the consonant well emitted, and the pitch and power kept equal and steady.

XV. The first quality of tone to be made use of, is that which is most favorable for giving out the voice or delivering it well, and this is necessa-

Whole Note.

rily not very emotional; for the great object at first is to utter sounds and syllables, and without obstruction caused by any wrong position of the vocal organs.

Of course, this involves taking the breath fully, using it economically, and using the right muscles both in taking and giving it out: It involves, also, opening the mouth according to the vowel or word you utter, so that the lips, mouth and tongue will not offer any unnecessary hindrance to the coming out of the tone, and also such a position of the throat as will not be either pinched up or choked on the one side, nor distended and cavernous on the other.

XVI. A figure three (3) placed over or under any three equal notes reduces the length represented by them to that of two of the same kind without the figure. Notes thus written are called TRIPLETS.

XVII. If you were to sing an exercise like the one indicated in paragraph VII, only passing in silence the time of some of the quarter notes, such silence might be indicated by



XVIII. There are as many kinds of rests as there are kinds of notes.

Dotted Whole. Whole. Dotted Half. Half.

Dotted Quarter. Quarter. Dotted Eighth. Eighth.

Sixteenth.

XIX. Each rest occupies as much time as its corresponding note in the same piece.

[There are other notes and rests such as Double, Thirty-seconds, Sixty-fourths, &c., but they are seldom used.]

The following table shows all the notes in common use.

	Sixteenths,										
!	Dotted Eighths and Sixteenths,				•			•	•		·
İ	Eighths,										ا
	Dotted Quarters and Eighths,		•			<b>f</b> . •			•		
	Quarters,			•		•	•	)			
	Half Notes,	P		•		P			P	•	
	Dotted Half Notes,		•		,	•	P	•			
	Whole and Half Notes,	2		-	15	•	·		P		-
I	Dotted	0	_	•				•			

What are the characters called that represent the length of sounds? What kind of notes stand for that length which is the easiest to sing? What kind of notes stand for sounds twice this length, or, in common language, What kind of notes are twice as long as quarter notes? kind of notes are three times as long? What kind of notes are four times What kind of notes are half as long as as long ? What six times? quarters? What are a quarter as long? How many sixteenths are How many to a dotted eighth? How many equal to an eighth? To a half? To a dotted quarter? sixteenths to a quarter? a dotted half? To a whole? To a dotted whole? How many eighths are equal to a quarter? A half, &c., (and so on with quarters

# THEORY OF MUSIC,

and miscellaneously.) Can you tell by a note alone how high or What is such a group called? Can you tell how loud or how soft? how low to sing? What one thing does the note alone stand for? In singing, should the breath be fully or Should the mouth be opened so as to give out the sound partially taken? Should you stoop or be erect? What are the names of those freely? characters which stand for silence while you are performing a piece of music? How are they named? How many kinds of rests are there? which department have you been studying in this chapter—Rhythmics, Melodics, or Dynamics?

# CHAPTER III.

#### MEASURES, BEATING TIME AND ACCENTS.

XX. Count one, two; one, two; one, two; one, two; several times; evenly and steadily, about as fast as you sang the quarter notes. This process is called measuring time, and each one, two, is said to be a MEASURE. A measure with two parts is called DOUBLE MEASURE.

XXI. You may measure time by motions of the hand—indeed, this is the common way while singing, and each two motions will manifest a measure. The motions are usually down, up. These should always be prompt, the hand resting, if necessary, at the point where it stops.

XXII. Now, sing quarter notes to the syllable "la," and move the hand, or "beat time," while you sing.

This may be represented thus:

XXIII. The little upright lines are called bars, and the spaces between them are called measures. The two bars at the close, form what is

How does the figure 3 affect a group of notes? called a double bar. Notice that the portions of time that you measure led? Can you tell by a note alone how high or with the counts, or beats, are the real measures.

[These spaces between the bars in which the notes are written are only signs of measures, but for brevity are usually called measures—just as you say that this, \$100, is a hundred dollars, when it is only its sign.]

XXIV. Now, sing six quarter notes (three measures), and then a tone is C? as long as two beats, or a whole measure. Do this twice, making eight  $I_{II}$  measures in all.

This would be represented thus:

XXV. Count one, two, three; one, two, three; one, two, three; several times, evenly and steadily, about as fast as before. This is measuring time again, but now our measures have three parts instead of two, and are called TRIPLE MEASURES.

XXVI. The motions of the hand in beating triple time, are down, left, up.

XXVII. Sing four triple measures, one sound to each best. That would be represented thus:

XXVIII. Sing four measures again, but now put a half and quarter note in each measure.

La, la, la, la, la, la, la, la, la.

O how long the way we're go - img.

XXIX. Now, four measures again, but with a dotted half in each.

How slow, we go.

XXX. Count one, two, three, four, several times, evenly and steadily as before. These are QUADRUPLE MEASURES.

XXXI. The motions of the hand for this kind of time, or measure, are down, left, right, up.

#### XXXII.

XXXIII. Four measures again, but now a half and two quarters in each measure.

XXXIV. Now, a dotted half and a quarter in each measure.

La, la, la, la, la, la, la, la, la. Help me, sing this long note.

XXXV. Now fill each measure with a single sound

 Ø
 1
 Ø
 1
 Ø

 Ia,
 la,
 la,
 la.

 Whole
 note;
 long
 sound.

XXXVI. Measures with six counts, or beats, are called SEXTUPLE MEASURES.

XXXVII. The beats for sextuple measures are, down, down, left, right, up, up.

XXXVIII. Now three quarters and a dotted half in each.

XXXIX. Now fill each measure with a single sound.

 6.
 1
 6.
 1
 6.
 11

 La,
 la,
 la,
 la,
 la,

 Oh
 slow,
 We
 go.

[In any of the foregoing kinds of measures, we may have eighths by singing two sounds to a beat; triplets, by singing three; sixteenths, by singing four, &c.]

XL. In any kind of measure we naturally give more strength to the first part. This is called

#### ACCENT.

XLI. In quadruple measure there is a lesser accent also upon the third part; and in sextuple upon the fourth part.

[In order to make the accent of the music agree with the accent of the words, when the words begin with an unaccented syllable, the music has to commence on the last part of the measure. In such cases, the last measure of the lacks as much time as is used before the last all measures.

XLII. When a tone begins upon an unaccented part of the measure, and continues through an accented part, the natural accent is set aside, and a new accent given, called

#### SYNCOPATION.

[The natural accent is, by the rules of good taste, often set aside, and it is rarely well to make it prominent for any length of time.]

[In the foregoing lessons, attention should not only be paid to the rhythmic idea, which is the prominent one, but to breathing, delivering the tone, enunciation and pronunciation, and so begin at the right place, the cultivation of the voice.]

How many kinds of measures have we learned? How did we as By what other mode, beside counting, can they be first manifest them? manifested or marked? What kind of measure has two parts, and is manifested by two counts, or beats? How are the beats made? What kind has three parts? (and so on through all.) What are the little up-What the two at the close of each lesson? What right lines called? are the spaces between the bars in which the notes are written called? Which are the real measures, those written in the books, or those manifested Which are the signs of measures? by counts, or beats? In beating time, which are better, sluggish or prompt motions? How many quarter notes will fill a measure in double time? How many in triple? (and What one note will fill a measure in double time? **so** on ) What What two will fill a measure in one in triple? (and so on.) triple time? What two in quadruple? What other two? (and so How many eighths would be required to fill a measure in double time ? (and so on.) What is that stress of voice called which we apply to certain parts of the measure? Where does this accent naturally fall in double measure? In triple? (and so on.) What is that accent called which is given to a tone when it commences upon the unaccented part of a measure, and continues through the accented part? What should our position be while we are singing? (and so on about cultivation of the voice.) In which department have we here been studying—Rhythmics, Melodics, or Imamics f

#### CHAPTER IV.

#### THE STAFF.

[The study of Melodics, or the pitch of sounds, usually commences with C; but G is better, because it is nearer the pitch of voices, and thus easier for those whose voices are not true, and also because having been practicing in Rhythmics at that pitch, the pupils will be more likely to give it in tune.]

XLIII. We have named the different lengths of tones by the different names of notes. Their pitches are named by letters. The pitch we have been using is named G.

[The teacher here sings G, F, E, D and C—first with "la," and then with syllables sol, fa mi, re, do. It will be a good plan for the class to do the same, and then name the putches as he sings (without skipping), and also to sing as the teacher calls for the sounds by their pitch names.]

XLIV. The pitch of a tone is represented to the eye by a line or space in what is called

#### THE STAFF.

The staff may have as many lines and spaces as there are different pitches of tones, each pitch having its own line or space to represent it (each line and space of the staff is called a degree). This would, however, make so many lines and spaces necessary, that it would be impossible to distinguish them quickly from another. To obviate this difficulty, three important plans have been made with regard to the staff.

XLV. The first is to print only five long lines, which, with the spaces between, and above and below them, afford the means for representing nearly all the pitches of the tones of vocal music; and when more degrees are wanted, add them by means of short lines. By this plan, any degree of the staff, whether made by a long line or space, or by a short or added one, is distinguished at a glance.

XLVI. Another plan about the staff is, to make the lines and spaces

(degrees) of the staff stand for different pitches by means of characters called

#### CLEFS.

It may be said in passing that the use of clefs is an expedient to make the five long lines, with their spaces, represent as far as possible the pitches most commonly made use of, and so avoid, as much as possible, the added degrees.

XLVII. There are three clefs used in this book. The

## TREBLE CLEF,

Making the second line of the staff stand for the pitch G, and especially suited to ladies' voices; and the

## TENOR CLEF.

Making the second line also stand for G, (or rather the third space t for C, which, however, amounts to the same thing), but suited to men's voices, and so to a pitch an octave lower than the treble. The other is called the

#### BASE CLEF,

And makes the fourth line stand for F; also used for men's voices.

XLVIII. The third thing about the staff, is that each line and space may be made to stand for five different pitches, while using the same clef, by means of characters called respectively sharp, flat, double sharp and double flat. This expedient greatly diminishes the number of lines and spaces needed for the representation of the different pitches of tones, and greatly simplifies the appearance of the staff.

#### XLIX.

Piob line	Speer a bove	Second added line above — First added line above —	Scenal added space above Plant added space above Rieseath dag. Nath & Peath dag.
		Triestle apace	Eighth deg. Ninth dag.
Third is	Third system	Sirth An Bevent	deg milion del .
Second NoSecond No.		Franch Ass. Pitch dag.	
Piret Base Paret space Hannel de	Third deg.	read eg.	
Space below Pint dege	<b>.</b>		First added space below
Pirst Han First again Second de Space below Pirst degr			First added upon below

It will now be readily seen, that the lines and spaces of the staff indicate the pitch of tones, but give no idea how long they should be, nor how loud or soft, and thus that the staff is only a melodic character—indicating nothing of rhythmics or dynamics.]

How is the length of a tone named? How is the length of a tone (By a note in both cases: we speak of singing quarter represented? notes, and call the characters that stand for these sounds by the same How are the pitches of tones named? By what are the pitches of tones represented? (Here the answers are different. Letters are the names of pitches, but the staff represents them to the eye. Some systems make the letters do this, but the staff is better, because it is How many long lines are there in the staff? spaces are there connected with these long lines? Would a staff be perfect that was written so near the top of a page or blackboard that there would be no space above, or so near the bottom that there would be no space below? Then do the space above or the space below belong to the staff, or are they added spaces? What is the first ADDED space? (Ans. That which is caused by the first added line). What other name has each line and space of the staff beside first line, first space, &c.? How many degrees are there in the staff, if you do not count the added degrees? the other name of the first degree? The second, &c.? (and so on through). How many clefs have we? What are their names? What the What does the treble clef indicate? What the tenor? base? In which department are we here studying? Is the staff a rhythmic, melodic, or dynamic character? In which department are clefs?



# THEORY OF MUSIC,

#### CHAPTER V.

#### THE SCALE

L. If you sing from the pitch C upwards, the eight tones next represented, you will observe a completeness in them that you have not experienced before.



[Male voices may sing from the treble clef, although it is not strictly correct to do so.]

# LI. A series of tones having such a completeness is called a

#### SCALE.

A scale is a family of tones, eight in number, and as a family they have names that describe their family relations. These names are some of the names of numbers.



[It is not necessary to use the tenor clef until the extension of the scale and the classification of the voices. The men at first may all sing from the base clef.]

LIII. You notice that the tone whose pitch is C (either the lower or the upper), has in this scale one peculiarity over all others, vis.: it is the most satisfactory as a resting or stopping place, or ending—indeed, a piece of music made of the tones of this scale could not sound finished or ended without it. This tone is called the key-note.

[In one of the old musical systems of Europe the syllables do, re, mi, &c., are used as the pitch names of tones; but when the names of letters are the pitch names, as in our country, the syllables are no more the names of tones than the words of a piece of poetry would be. They are used when there are no other words to the music, chiefly for the benefit of the pronunciation, enunciation and articulation.]

LIV. The difference of pitch between any two tones is called an

#### INTERVAL.

LV. There are two kinds of intervals, larger and smaller, in the scale. The larger are called

STEPS,

and the smaller,

#### HALF STEPS.

LVI. The intervals between three and four, and seven and eight, are half steps; all the others are steps

How many tones has the scale? What are their scale names? What is the pitch name of one? What is the pitch name of two? Of three? &c. It is common to drop this more correct phrascology (pitch name or name of the pitch) and say simply, the pitch; as for example, What is the pitch of two? &c. What is the pitch of one? syllables are sometimes used in singing the scale, and tunes and exercises What is Are syllables the names of tones? made from its tones? one or eight of the tones of the scale called? What is the pitch of our Is the scale a rhythmic, melodic or dynamic character? What is the difference of pitch between any two tones called? many intervals are there in the scale? How many kinds of intervals in the scale? What are they called? What is the name of the interval produced by one and two, or C and D? What by two and three, or D and E? Do intervals belong to Rhythmics, Melodics or Dynamics?

# CHAPTER VI.

#### VARIETIES OF MEASURE.

LVII. Thus far each part of a measure has been occupied by a quarter note, or its value. Any other kind of note may be taken for this purpose, and so we have

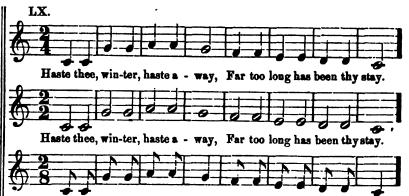
#### VARIETIES OF MEASURES.

[A tune will sound just the same whether represented with a quarter note (or its value), in each part of the measure, or a half or an eighth. In ordinary vocal music, varieties of measure are unnecessary; but, being in common use, we introduce them.]

LVIII. The different varieties of measures, as well as the different kinds, are indicated by figures in the form of fractions. The upper indicating the kind, and the lower the variety of measure.

LIX. There may be as many varieties of measures as there are kinds of notes. The following, however, are those only in common use.





Haste thee, win-ter, haste a - way, Far too long has been thy stay.

[The above three examples all represent the first part of the same tune, and would be sung in the same time, and they show that notes do not represent positive, but only relative length.]

How are varieties of measures formed? What form do figures assume to indicate kinds and varieties of measures? Which figure indicates the kind of measure? Which the variety? Do notes represent positive or relative length? Do varieties of measure address the eye or ear? Do they belong to Rhythmics, Melodics, or Dynamics? What position should you take while singing? Should the breath be taken partly or fully? Should the tone be Should the throat assume a cramped made with much breath or little? and distorted, or a natural position? Should the mouth be too close, the tongue too much-raised, or drawn back into the throat, or any obstruction offered to the free giving out of the tone? What is the correct sound of the vowels called? (Ans. Good pronunciation). What is the correct utterance of the consonants called? (Ans. Good enunciation). What is the distinct and correct giving of each successive sound in singing (Ans. Good articulation). called ?

[In a single tone, and in an exercise where there is no particular emotion to be ] expressed, singers will do well to aim simply at giving out or delivering the voice well, and attending to the other things of vocal culture and notation already mentioned, and not try to produce too much of an emotional tone; that is, not try to almost as if they were at the same pitch. make the voice sound large, deep, hollow, sad, &c., but reserve those qualities for words that call for them, and so avoid injury to the voice; for, as the heart can not experience any strong emotion long at a time without injury to the health, so the tone that corresponds to it cannot be produced long at a time without injury to the voice.

This may be one of the reasons why so many voices give out while the health is in other respects good—such tones requiring distention and unusual positions of

the throat, and can not safely be persisted in long at a time.]

#### CHAPTER VII.

#### EXTENDED SCALE AND CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES.

LXI. It is well for the pupils to understand the difference of pitch that exists between the adult male and female voice. To accomplish this, let all sing eight of the scale. They will really sing an octave apart.

the male voices thus:

but most of the pupils will suppose that they are singing at the same pitch. There are various modes of making the right of this understood. One very good way is to have the female voices sustain eight, while the teacher (a man's voice) sings from his eight up to theirs. The blending at the last will show that he started an octave below, and came up to their pitch. Then have the men's voices sing their eight, and ask the females to give that exact pitch. Most of them will sing an octave too high at first; but all can soon be brought to see that their one is the same tone as to pitch, as the eight of the men's voices.

LXII. When men sing from the staff with the treble clef, they are not singing the exact pitch indicated, but what is called an eighth or octave below it. So, when women sing from the base clef, they sing an octave above the real pitch indicated there.

LXIII. Tones an octave apart have the same letters for pitch names because there is such an agreement between them as to make them sound

LXIV. The following example represents, as it were, a scale of two octaves in compass, and a larger staff made by putting the treble and base together (with one added line). Now, regard the male and female voices as one extended voice, and sing the following exercises, the former singing only on the base clef; and the latter on the treble (of course both singing on the added line).

LXV. The character at the beginning that connects these two staves is called a

BRACE.

A whole rest is also called a

# MEASURE REST.

and is used to fill a measure in any kind of time



Sing we now the up-ward scale, Yes, sing we now the upward scale.



Down-ward, too, and do not fail, Yes, down-ward, too, we will not fail.

LXVI. Hitherto, the men have sung no higher than eight of their || ing representation of the same song, it will be seen that it is easier for scale, or one of the scale represented on the treble staff. Let them now give that tone, and considering it one, go up the scale into the pitch of the treble staff, singing do, re, mi, &c.

LXVII. As it would not be convenient to represent the higher tones of men's voices by notes on the treble staff, we will represent them by added degrees on the base staff.

It would be well here to explain with regard to registers, which subject will be found treated of in another place with other matters of the voice. It will, probably, be the case that some of the voices will have to change to the falsetto at two (D), certainly, some will change at three (E), and still more at four (F), leaving but few that can sing five (G), in the chest register. The pupils should be cautioned against straining their voices—encouraging them, however, to sing the high tones by using the falsetto, a certain amount of cultivation in that register being good for all, although only used in singing, by a certain kind of voice. When this is done, it should be said that those who can sing these higher tones (about F to G) without using the falsetto, may consider themselves tenors, or as possessing tenor voices, and in the following exercise may sing the upper part. The remainder of the men's voices may take the lower part, or, as it is commonly called, the base.]

LXVIII.



Firm be each step, al-tho' we tread the path a - lone

[It might be well to have each part sung alone at first, with the syllables, and perhaps with the words—observing as the first and most important thing, all that has before been taught with regard to the cultivation of the voice, and questioning upon the lessons as may be necessary.

LXIX. It will now be seen why a tenor clef is used. In the follow-

tenors to read the music, not only because they have a staff to themselv but because the use of added degrees is avoided.



LXX. Let the female voices sing down into the pitches of the ba clef, commencing with what has been one to them, but now considering eight. Those who can sing these notes firmly, down as low as G, or five the base scale, can sing what is called ALTO, or SECOND.

LXXI. This part cannot be conveniently written on the base staff, the treble staff with added lines below, is used



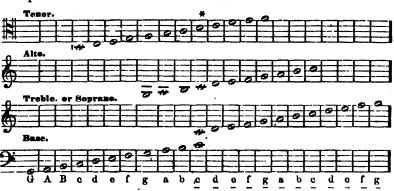


clear, For the har - mo - ny pre - pare With the great-est care.

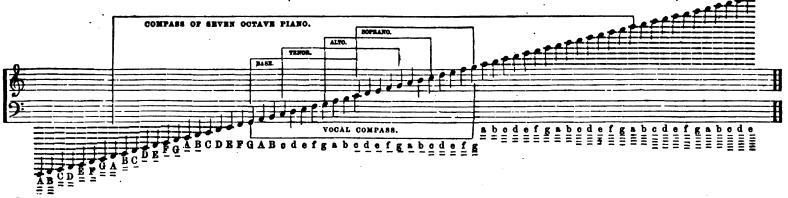
[These parts would also be more easily sung if printed on separate staves.]

LXXII. Let the female voices now sing upward into the pitches represented by the third space, fourth line, fifth line, and space above in the treble staff, to the syllables do, re, mi, &c. (they might, perhaps, finish the scale), and then the men's voices go down into the pitches represented by the second space, second line, first space, and first line of the base staff, to the syllables do, si, la, &c. (perhaps finishing the scale.) The voices may now be named, according to compass, Soprano and Alto (1st and 2d Treble), Tenor and Base. Those who cannot sing high enough to sing Tenor, are advised to sing Base, even if they cannot sing very low, as it is more hurtful to strain the voices upward than downward. The same about Soprano and Alto.

LXXIII. The following example shows the way the four parts are represented in our common vocal music, and also the compass of each part.



\* This once marked small c, being about the center both of the vocal and of the great or instrumental scale, is called the middle c.



Circle will be, of course, noticed that there are several of these scales, or series of being both one and eight; also, that voices can produce but few of these scales, above (or below) each other, and joined together by each key-note many kinds of instruments going both higher and lower. 'As each series is named

as to pitch by the same letters (C, D, E, &c.), it is evident that they should have some mark to distinguish the particular series they belong to. This is done to the eye, by large and small letters and dashes, and to the ear by the use of the words large, small, once marked, twice marked, &c. For instance, the pitch indicated by the second space in the base is named small c; the octave above that, (middle c) is named once marked small c; the octave above that twice marked small c, and so on. The octave below the second space in the base is called large C; the octave below that, once marked large C, and so on.]

[The foregoing diagram represents nearly the highest and lowest tones the ear can appreciate. As to the voice compass, some voices can go higher and some lower than the compass shown here, but these are about the tones used in ordinary vocal music.]

[It will be a pleasant exercise to start at middle C, and all go down as far as possible; then, starting at the same place, go up. Then, beginning as low as any of the voices can sound, go to the highest; then, if you have a plano or cabinet organ, let that begin at the lowest and go up, the voices joining when they can.]

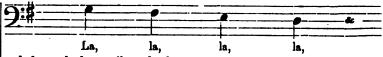
How much difference of pitch is there between the adult male and female voice? When men sing from the treble clef, how much lower do they sing than the pitch indicated? Why do tones an octave apart have the same letters for a pitch name? What is the character called that shows how many staves are to be used at once in a piece of music? What peculiar use has the whole rest? What are the higher male voices called? What are the higher female voices called? What the lower? What the lower? What clef is used to represent the exact pitch of tenor voices? About how many of these eight-pitch scales, or octaves, are contained in the great scale of sounds? How many are used in an ordinary piano ? How many in the vocal compass? How many ordinarily in a single voice? Since but seven letters are used as pitch names, how are the different octaves distinguished? What is the once marked, small o called ?

#### CHAPTER VIII.

#### TRANSPOSITION.

LXXIV. The teacher will take the pitch G, and considering it in his own mind as eight of a new scale, sing down, thus:

₽₫.



and then ask the pupils to do the same.

Those who have not studied music before will be surprised to learn, they are not singing F in their descent, but in its place another tone, a hastep higher, named F sharp. When this is made manifest, and the sharp explained, the teacher sings an exercise like the following, and asks if C now a good home, or resting place, or key-note.



[Observe, that the two preceding exercises are not written, but simply sung the teacher.]

LXXV. From this point it will not be difficult for the pupils to u derstand, that when Esharp is used instead of F, G becomes the key-no of a new scale family—that A, instead of being six, is two; B, three; four; D, five; E, six; F sharp, seven; and G, eight, or one, again.

[As F sharp is much easier sung when in this way than when sung as a chimatic tone (sharp four in the key of C), nothing would here be said about the chimatic, nor would it be explained until after using all the intermediate tones, as th occur in the different major scales. It would be well, however, to practice the chimatic and minor scale as well as the major, by imitation, or rote, from a very ear period of the school.]

LXXVI. The term KEY is sometimes given to the tones of a scal The key of C, for example, consists of the tones A, B, C, D, E, F and ( with this difference, between key and scale, that these tones in any orde either of succession or combination, are still the key of C, while enly certain order of succession puts them into the form of the scale of C.

LXXVII. The key of G, consists of the tones A, B, C, D, E, F shar and G, in any order or combination they may have, while they form the scale of G, only when they follow each other in intervals of seconds. W

therefore, speak of a tune or piece of music as being in the kcy of G, or the key of C, rather than in the scale of G or C—the key-note, of course, giving the name to the key.

[It would be well now to practice in the key of G, by calling for various tones, the pupils applying "do" to one, "re" to two, "mi" to three, &c., bringing out the various intervals.

LXXVIII. It will be easily seen here; that the line and spaces of the staff that stand for the pitch whose name is F, are of no use as they are now, because we have no such pitch in the key of G. From this it is easy to show, that the character called a sharp modifies those lines and spaces, so that they no longer stand for F, but for F sharp.

[The attention of teachers is called to the fact that it is much easier to sing F sharp as one of the tones of a diatonic scale rather than as a chromatic tone; and much easier to represent it by modifying the line or space of the staff once for all throughout the entire tune, than to do so only for a measure or part of a measure, as is done by an accidental—consequently, that the key of G properly comes before the introduction of sharp four, or any other tone of the chromatic scale.]



LXXIX. Since F sharp is a half step higher than F, it will be found that the steps and half steps occur in the same order in the scale of G that they did in the scale of C.

LXXX. The sharp, in the preceding lesson, not only modifies the degree of the staff on which it is placed, but every other degree named F; and when so placed, is the SIGNATURE of the key of G. The absence of the signature of the key of C.

[If the pupils do not yet realize that they sing F sharp instead of F, it is easy to make it apparent by singing down from G, sometimes giving F, and sometimes F sharp.]

LXXXI. If you substitute C sharp for C, having all the other pitches the same as in the key of G, you will have a key or family of tones, of which the key-note is D.

LXXXII. The scale of D then consists of the tones D, E, F, G, A, B, C and D, and will be just as easy to sing as the scale of C, because the steps and half steps occur in the same order.

[These tones, named with the word sharp, are no more difficult than the other tones when used in this way.]

LXXXIII. If you substitute G sharp for G, having all the other pitches as in the key of D, the result will be the key of A.

LXXXIV. The scale of A, consists of the tones A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and A.

LXXXV The key of E, consists of the tones A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. The scale of E consists of these tones in order from E to E inclusive.

LXXXVI. The key of B consists of the tones A#, B, C#, D#, E, F# and G#. The scale of B consists of these tones in order from B to B inclusive.

The key of F# sharp consists of the tones A#, B, C#, D#, E#, F# and G#. The scale of F# is from F# to F# inclusive.

[It will be seen from the foregoing that a key consists of seven tones, but a scale, to be complete, must have eight.]

LXXXVII. These pitches, which have been named by the word sharp, are sometimes, for convenience, named in another manner; for instance, the pitch between A and B, which was before named A sharp is also sometimes called B flat, and a character called a flat is used to make the staff stand for this pitch when occasion requires.

# AND TEACHER'S MANUAL

LXXXVIII. The flat makes any degree of the staff on which it is placed stand for a pitch a half step lower than it does in the key of C.

LXXXIX. If you substitute B flat for B having all the other pitches, the same as in the key of C, the key of F will be the result. The scale of F consists of the tones F, G, A, Bz, C, D, E and F.

XC. If you substitute E flat for E, keeping the other pitches as in the key of F, the result will be the key of B flat. The scale of B flat consists of the tones B2, C, D, E2, F, G, A and B2.

XCI. The scale of E flat consists of the tones Ez, F, G, Az, Bz, C D and Ez. The key of E flat consists of these tones in any order.

XCII. The scale of A flat consists of the tones A2, B2, C, D2, E2, F. G and A2.

XCIII. The scale of D flat, consists of the tones Dz, Ez, F, Gz, Az, Bz, C and Dz.

XCIV. The scale of G flat consists of the tones G2, A2, B2, C2, D2, E2, F and G2.

[These scales are easy to sing because the steps and half steps occur in the same order in each. In fact, the tones named by the words sharp and flat are used for the purpose of making this order of intervals, that the scales may be thus easy and natural; and these tones, when used in this way, are no more difficult to sing than any others, and are just as natural—using that word in its ordinary signification.]

[It will now be seen that a tone has two relations: one to the key in which it occurs, and another to the great scale of sounds. For instance: the tone C is one in one key; two in another; four in another; three in another; six in another, &c. It has, however, always its place or absolute pitch among all the sounds (irrespective of keys), that the ear can appreciate. So numerals are used as the names of relative pitch (scale relations), and letters as the names of absolute pitch.]

XCV. The following table shows the staves properly modified by sharps and flats to indicate the keys above mentioned.

Æ



What are the names of the pitches of the tones that make the key G? (Begin the naming with A.) What pitch is used in the key of that is not found in the key of C? What in the key of C, that is not the key of G? What tones make the key of D? What tones are h that are not in G? What that are not in G? (and so on of all How many tones does it take to make a key? scales.) How many make a scale? How does a key differ from a scale? What is a k How much higher is F sharp than F? How much lover th note ? G? How much lower than G is G flat? How much higher than is G flat? Is the difference between F sharp and G flat a difference name or sound? How does it affect a line or space of the staff to place || sharp upon it? What is the effect of a flat? Do sharps and thats

fect notes directly? (Ans. No.) Are the pitches in these scales that are named by the use of the word flat or sharp, any harder to sing than the others? What is the pitch of one in the scale of U? Of two? What is the pitch of one in the key of G? Of two? Of three in the key of C? Of three in the key of G? Of three in E? What is four In G? (and so on through all). What is the name of the interval caused by one and two of any of these scales? Two and three? Three and four? (and so on through all). What is the signature of the (Ans. One sharp). What to the key of D? What key of G? What syllable do you ap-E? (and so on through all). ply to one in any key? Where do you get the pitch names of tones? What What is RELATIVE pitch? Where the relative or scale names? is absolute pitch? Are syllables the names of tones?

#### CHAPTER IX.

#### MODULATION AND ACCIDENTALS.

XCVI. A piece of music begins and ends in the same key, but another key is often introduced during its progress.

XCVII. Going from one key to another during a piece of presto ealled .

#### MODULATION.

Modulation is, therefore, indicated by changing the signification of the lines or spaces of the staff somewhere in the tune, instead of at the beginning. The characters that do this are called

#### ACCIDENTALS,

when so used.

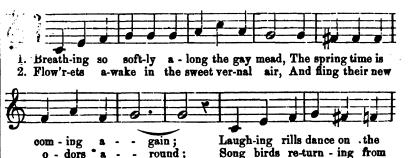
XCVIII. If a line or space already modified by a sharp, or a flat, is

what do they affect? (Ans. The scales that are named by the use of ing than the others? What is the pitch of one in the key of C? Of three the lines or spaces upon which they are placed, throughout the tune, or until contradicted by another signature, or by accidentals; whereas, the same characters when used as accidentals, only affect the line or space upon which they are placed to the end of the measure in which they occur. This rule has but one exception, viz.: when the last note of the measure is on the degree of the staff affected by the accidental, and the first note of the next measure is on the same degree, the effect of the accidental continues through that measure also, thus making it possible to continue the effect of an accidental through many measures.

XCIX. The effect of an accidental may at any time be done away by another accidental.

C. In the following tune, the introduction of the tones F sharp instead of F, brings in the key of G, which, in this case, continues through the second line.

The natural in the third line stops the power of the sharp (which otherwise would continue through the measure), and makes that space of the staff stand for F again. The B flat brings in the key of F, but the effect of that accidental does not continue beyond the measure in which it occurs.





hill-side a - bove, And mur-mur a - way on the plain. far dis-tant climes, With joy make the wood-lands re - sound.

When another key is introduced in the course of a piece of music, what is said to take place? How is modulation indicated? What are the characters called that do this? If a degree of the staff already modified is to be restored to its former signification, what character is used to indicate it? When sharps, flats, or naturals are used as signatures, how far does their power extend? When used as accidentals, how far? What is the exception?

# CHAPTER X.

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#### CHROMATIC SCALE.

CI. A tone not belonging to a key may be introduced and passed over so quickly as not to give the impression of a change of key. For example:



O the glad day, O the glad day, When they came back from the war.

CII. Such tones are called CHROMATIC TONES. Take any scale and introduce these tones wherever it can be done (wherever the interval is a step), and you have the

# CHROMATIC SCALE.

The scale we have already may be called the

DIATONIC SCALE.





8, 7, flat 7, 6, flat 6, 5, sharp 4, 4, 3, flat 3, 2, flat 2, 1.
F, E, E, D, D, C, B, B, A, A, G, G, F.
Do. si. se. la. le. sol. fl. fa. mi, me, re, ra, do.

[Since sharps, flats and naturals do not affect notes, but degrees of the staff, chromatic tones cannot be indicated in a signature.]

When a tone not belonging to a key is passed over so quickly as not to change the key, what is it called? How is the chromatic scale formed? How many tones has the chromatic scale? What are their scale names? What their pitch names? What syllables are affixed to them? What syllables are applied to them? What kind of interval occurs in the chromatic scale?

## CHAPTER XI.

## THE MINOR SCALE.

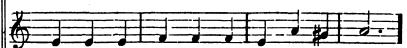
CIII. Take away five in either of the keys we have been using, and substitute a tone a half step higher, and a great change will be made; not only another key will be the result, but it will be a key of a different kind, more sad and mournful. Take out G from the tones that make the key of C, for example, and put in its place G sharp, and you have a key of this kind. It is called a minor key.

CIV. The keys we have been using are called *major keys*. (There are no chromatic keys—chromatic tones may come into major and minor keys).

CV. Here is a tune in this key that is made of the tones A, B, C, D, E, F, and G sharp. Try to tell by the sound what the key-note is.



- 1. Sad-ly a round us the au-tumn leaves fall,
- 2. Deep in the for est the gloom-y winds sigh,



While the dark clouds hang a - bove like a pall. Bird songs and flow - ers no long - er are nigh.

[The G sharp, which is one of the tones of this key, is represented by an accidental, and not in the signature. One reason for this is, that relative keys may have the same signature; another is, that another kind of minor scale has G in it as well as G sharp.]

CVI, The key-note here is A.

CVII. The key of A minor is said to be the relative minor to the key of C major.

CVIII. Every major key has its relative minor, and every minor its relative major.

CIX. That which is six in a major key is one in its relative minor, and that which is three in a minor key is one in its relative major



CXI. A degree of the staff that is already modified by a sharp, can be made to stand for a pitch still half a step higher by placing upon it a character called a double sharp (X), and a character called a double flat (22), makes a degree of the staff already affected by a flat, stand for a pitch still a half step lower.

[It will be remembered that keys having the same signature are said to be relative keys.]

CXII. The following table shows the signatures and key-notes of the minor keys.

[There are several kinds of minor scales. The one used here is generally considered the best. It is called the harmonic minor scale.]



How is the minor key made from any major key? What tones make the key of A minor? What the key of E minor? (and so on through the keys). What is the relative minor to C major? What is the relative major to A minor? What is the relative minor to G major? What the relative major to E minor? (and so on through the keys).

## CHAPTER XII.

DYNAMICS.

CXIII. If you sing a sound with medium strength, it is said to be mezzo (pronounced metzo), and is indicated by this word or its abbreviation.

CXIV. The following table gives the names and abbreviations of the different dynamic degrees, with their meanings.

Pianissimo (pp), very soft.

Piano (p), soft.

Mezzo piano (mp), between medium and soft.

Mezzo (m), medium.

Mezzo forte (mf), between medium and loud.

Forte (f), loud.

Fortissimo (ff), very loud.

CXV. The following table shows other dynamic names and characters, which are, however, made known under the head of EXPRESSION.

Organ tone (\_\_\_\_\_\_), a tone commenced, continued and ended with the same strength.

Crescendo (cres. or —), commencing soft, and gradually increasing.

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Diminuendo (dim or ), commencing loud, and gradually diminishing.

Swell ( ), a union of the crescendo and diminuendo.

Pressure tone (<), a sudden crescendo.

Forzando (>), a sudden diminuendo

What is the name in music for a very soft tone? What is its abbreviation? What is the musical name of a soft tone? What is its abbreviation? (and so on through the tuble). What is an organ tone? What is a crescendo? (and so on.)

## CHAPTER XIIL

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

CXVI. Where different tones are closely connected, they are said to be LEGATO. Such a style is indicated by a curve (\_\_\_\_\_\_), over or under the notes.

CXVII. When such a line is placed over or under two notes on the same degree of the staff, it makes them stand for one sound, and is then called a tie.

CXVIII. When tones are made that are disconnected—as it were pointed—they are said to be STACCATO. This style of performance is indicated by characters like the following, one over each note ( ) , ) ).

CXIX. Half way between legato and staccuto, is MARCATO, indicated by a dot over each note.

(JXX. A PAUSE (A), placed over or under a note, indicates that the

CXXI. Dots placed before a bar, signify REPEAT. Their influence extends back to the beginning of the piece, or to a double bar, or to dots placed across the staff.

CXXII. DA CAPO, or D. C., signifies go back to the beginning, and close at the word Fine. DAL SEGNO, or D. S., signifies go back to the sign SC.

## CHAPTER XIV.

#### THE VOICE.

CXXIII. It may be well to present here, in a condensed form, those points in vocal culture which, in addition to what have been mentioned, are useful for singers to know, and as occasion may require, to practice.

The organs of the voice may be enumerated and defined as follows:

THE LUNGS.—Something like sponges that may be distended or compressed at pleasure, by filling their cells with air, and breathing it out again.

THE ABDOMINAL and INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES, under and at the sides of the lungs, that do the work of distending and compressing them.

The WINDPIPE or TRACHEA that goes from the lungs to

The LARYNX (Adam's apple), in which are

The Vocal Chords; which consist of two muscles, something like lips, that when brought together, and the air forced between them, vibrate and produce the voice. The opening caused by these muscles is called

The GLOTTIS, which may be called the mouth of the windpipe. If the tone could be heard just as it comes from the glottis, without a place to resound in, it would probably be anything but agreeable; but it passes into

The PHARYNX, a flexible cavity, which may be seen just above the roots of the tongue, and there receives to a great degree its musical quality, and then to the mouth, where it may be formed into words.

## AND TEACHER'S MANUAL.

## BREATHING.

The breath should be taken by spreading the ribs apart and raising them upward, at the same time drawing in at the waist. When the lungs are thus filled, they seem to press upward, and to be fullest and most distended at the top, which is the best possible position for managing the breath, and for giving the singer confidence that it will not give out. This latter condition is, however, not fully attained unless the use of the breath in singing be in the right way, and that includes the two following important things, viz.: making use of as little breath as possible, and holding the abdominal muscles firmly in their drawn in position. In words, the breath should generally be taken only when marks of pronunciation or rhetorical pauses would be proper. Taking the breath in the syllables of a word, or after unaccented words, should be avoided.

## DELIVERY OF THE VOICE.

A good delivery of the voice depends upon adjusting the vocal organs for each word or vowel sound, so that there shall be no unnecessary obstruction by lips, teeth, tongue, or contraction of the throat. Some of the words and sounds of our language are much better for forming and delivering the tone than others; still, the words should not be sacrificed to the sound, although they may sometimes render a good delivery difficult. Common faults in this matter are closing the lips or teeth too much, raising the tongue or drawing it back into the throat, and contracting the throat.

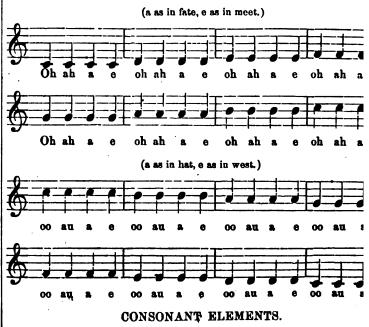
#### PRONUNCIATION AND ENUNCIATION.

Good pronunciation depends upon forming and giving the vowel sounds correctly, and good enunciation upon the distinct utterance of the consonants. As more strength in the various muscles of articulation is required for singing than for ordinary speaking, frequent practice of the elements alone, separated from words, is very beneficial.

y,

#### VOCAL ELEMENTS.

Give each vowel its exact sound, and see that the tones are well: and delivered. Do not distend the pharynx, or in any way try to m voice emotional, for there is here no emotion to be expressed. Sim that the tones are given without obstruction from lips, tongue or teet the lungs are well and rightly filled, and the breath properly used, at the vowel sounds are pure and exact. Sing two or more measure breath, if you can, but do not exhaust the lungs. Connect the four well together.



Observe that you are to give the sounds that these latters would

the language, and not the names of the letters themselves. For instance, I indicates the first of the two elements that make the word "la," which is given while the end of the tongue is held against the roof of the mouth just back of the front teeth—the sound, of which m is the sound, with the mouth closed; n as in no, v as in vow, thas in thou, d as in do, b as in bow, g as in go, r as in row, which should be rolled or trilled, not much. but little, and many voices not at all—the lowest, or chest register being that which includes almost all their available tones. Some female voices make

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1.	1	1	1	l	1	ì	l	1		1	1	1	1	1	l	1	
2.	$\mathbf{m}$	$\mathbf{m}$	$\mathbf{m}$	m	$\mathbf{m}$	m	$\mathbf{m}$	m	•	m	m	m	$\mathbf{m}$	m	$\mathbf{m}$	, <b>m</b>	•
3.	n	n	n	$\mathbf{n}$	$\mathbf{n}$	$\mathbf{n}$	n	n		n	n	ń	n	n	n	n	
4.	V	v	v	v			Y	V		-	V	7	Ÿ	V	V	7	
5.	th	th	th	th	th	th	th	th			$\mathbf{th}$	th	th	$\mathbf{th}$	th	th	
6.	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d		d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
7.		b	b	<b>b</b>	b	b	b	b		b	b	b	b	b	b	b	
8. 9.	g r	g	g r	g r		g r	g r	g r		g r	g r	g r	g r	g r	g r	g r	

### REGISTERS

All singers can produce series of different kinds of tones, technically called Registers; and, if they sing through the whole extent of the voice, cannot avoid making them. For example, a male voice beginning with a low tone cannot ascend to his highest without breaking more or less distinctly into a more feminine and fluty kind of tone, usually known as falsetto. It is a singular fact, that all voices—both of men and women—make the change of register in about the same place. All go from their lowest tone up to about middle C (say from middle C to the G next above), with a firm and masculine kind of voice, called the lower or chest register, then a rounder and more fluty kind of voice begins, and continues to about one controlled C; and this is called in women's voices the medium register.

takes place, and the voice again assumes a firmer and more ringing qualcalled in women's voices the upper register, but in men's voices not named as it almost never used. Indeed, men use the second register, or falsetto. but little, and many voices not at all—the lowest, or chest register being that which includes almost all their available tones. Some female voices make excellent use of the few tones of the chest register that are allotted to the sex. while others use it too much and too high; and still others, who, from natural organism or neglect, have so little strength in its tones, that they make but little use of it. The medium and upper registers are, consequently, the most important to the female voice. It is not desirable that the break from one register to the other should be removed, for by it beautiful effects are sometimes produced. The great work is equalizing these registers, and it is accomplished by practicing on the lower tones of the medium register, until they become more firm, like those of the lower, and modifying the upper tones of the lower register, until they come nearer the quality of the medium. Those who sing alto are often tempted to carry the chest register too high, not only producing, in doing so, a harsh, masculine tone, but weakening the lower part of the medium register, and injuring, if not do stroying, the symmetry that should exist in every cultivated voice. The practice of the registers is excellent for every voice, if they are kept in their proper limits. No voice is injured by singing where it produces the tone easily; but the organs of the voice, like other parts of the body, may be strained and overworked, and as it were sprained and even broken.

## QUALITIES OF TONE.

the change of register in about the same place. All go from their lowest tone up to about middle C (say from middle C to the G next above), with a firm and masculine kind of voice, called the lower or chest register, then a powers for giving them exact and true expression, and the different sounds of the notice that are used for this purpose are technically called qualities of tone. The pharynx is the organ by which the qualities of tones are prin-

cipally made, and when guided by right understanding of this subject, and accustomed to be shaped into the right form to express the emotions of the singer, becomes wonderfully sensitive to every shade of feeling. Some singers seem to adjust the pharynx to produce one quality of tone, and this tone they never vary except to make it louder and softer. If a base, he distends the pharynx, perhaps, so that he may get the large or deep quality that he delights in; and this prevails, whatever may be the subject of his Such a person seems always to be thinking of his voice, instead of what he is singing about, and, of course, never gives a true expression, excepting to words that belong to that quality. Another has a preference for a different quality; but his performance is liable to the same objection, if he does not change according to the emotion to be expressed.

The following table, from Palmer's "Rudimental Class Teaching," shows at a glance all the sounds of our language.

```
A has four sounds-ale, arm, all, at.
                                                        R has two sounds-farm, bright.
B has one sound-babble.
                                                        B has four sounds—so, as, sure, treasure.
                                                        T has two sounds—title, portion.
C has four sounds-city, come, discern, ocean.
                                                        U has three sounds—mute, up, full.
D has two sounds—deed, effsced.
                                                        V has one sound-vivid.
E has two sounds—sel. ell.
F has two sounds—fife, of.
G has three sounds—fem, gone, mirage (morash).
                                                         W has two sounds-way-ward, pow-wow.
                                                        X has three sounds—sex, exist, Xerxes.
H has one sound-high.
                                                        Y has three sounds-yet, rhyme, h ymn.
                                                        Z has two sounds—fixele, asure.
Ch has three sounds—cheek, chagrin, choir.
Gh has three sounds—cough, aghast, furlough.
I has two sounds-isle, ill.
J has one sound-June.
K ime one sound-kirk.
L has one sound-listlessly.
                                                        Ph has one sound-nephew.
M has one sound-num.
                                                        Th has two sounds—thin, then.
N has two sounds-noon, bank.
                                                        Wh has one sound-when.
O has three sounds—ode, moon, bon.
                                                        Oi has one sound-oil.
P has one sound—peep.
Q has one sound—queen.
                                                        Ou has two sounds-found, soup.
```

The foregoing subjects may be taken up at any time in the progress of a class, and practiced upon more or less, according to circumstances. The opening of each lesson is a good time to do this; and a good way is, to have the teacher sing as he wishes the pupils to sing, and have them imitate. The exercise should follow from teacher to pupil without loss of time, and with constant variety. He can in this way give out just such tones and yowel sound; and words as are most needed, and in the way they should | are, doubtless, best learned in this way.

be done, and make the work more lively and interesting than by using either book or blackboard; or, he can call for tones of the scale (after they have learned the scale), making a point of whatever he is practicing.

As before intimated, it would be well to practice the major, minor and chromatic scales by rote from an early period. Such practice is not only of great importance in the real work of learning to sing, and of training the musical perceptions, voice and taste, but may be made very interesting. The teacher sings such a tone, or phrase, or scale, or part of a scale, as he wishes the class to learn, and they give it after him-first one, then the other (teacher and class), in perfect time—the teacher adapting his examples to their capacity and their needs, and drawing, perhaps, his examples and illustrations from the surrounding circumstances. This course keeps the work fresh and full of life, the teacher making constant variety in his examples, and the class watching with interest the new things that the teacher brings out, and always keeping themselves ready to "follow the leader."

This plan of alternate singing-between teacher and pupils is excellent for improvement in all the points of vocal culture: and since music is so eminently an imitative art, this is a legitimate and orderly way of making attainment in it.

It is quite an art to do this kind of work, for it requires not only knowledge and musical skill, but fertility of invention, and great readiness and aptness in "turning things to account." However, "practice makes perfect," in this as in other things, and all who will, may acquire it in some degree.

It is an excellent plan to spend the first half hour of each lesson in this "viva voce" (living voice) teaching and practice, and preparation for it on the part of the teacher will be time well spent. The major, minor and chromatic scales, the elements of language, the different qualities of tone, exercises for execution and expression, and many other things in music.

# THEORY OF MUSIC,

## CHAPTER XV.

#### ELEMENTARY HARMONY.

CXIV. We have called the scale a family of tones, with C for the principal one, or, as it were, the head of the family. Each tone of the scale may in turn be the principal of another kind of family, called a chord. A chord consists of three or more tones of different pitches heard together.

The chord family is different from the scale family, inasmuch as it consists of tones heard together, while the scale consists of tones heard one after another, or, the scale consists of seconds succeeding each other, while the chord consists of different intervals produced simultaneously.

When we hear a choir sing, or a band play, or a piano or an organ, the music consists mostly of a succession of chords. The one most used is called the common chord.

The common chord is made by taking any tone, and giving it, with its third and fifth, or, in other words, by considering any tone of the scale one, and finding from it, three and five, and then combining them together. Let us take O as one, all singing it to "la;" now sing three from it, or a third (remember that intervals are always reckoned upward, unless otherwise especially directed); now five from it, or a fifth. Now choose which you please, the principal tone, or its third or fifth, and give them all together. In doing this, you are producing the common chord of C.

The female voices are singing what would be noted thus:



The male voices what would be noted thus:



Tracale, or in a lower one, they would be right also. Any possible giving the principal tone of the chord, or its third or fifth.

combination of the tones C, E and G, or all the tones named with these letters, make only the common chord of C.

In the study of chords every tone and its octave are regarded as the same; for example, in the chord of C, every C is regarded as one, or eight; every E, three; and every G, five—so that any E is the third in the chord of C, and any G the fifth. According to this, there are but three different tones in the common chord, although by doubling them or adding their octaves, you may increase the number.

Vocal music is mostly written in four parts; therefore, to give each part a tone, one of the tones of the common chord must be doubled, or its octave taken. We have one, three, five, and one or eight; or, we may have one, three, five and five (at the same pitch, or an octave above or below); or, we may double the third, although that is avoided as much as possible.

Bases sing one, altos three, tenors five, and sopranos eight. This would be represented thus:



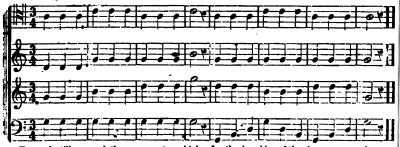
Sing we in har-mo-ny, our na-tive land.

If any possible combination of the tones C, E and G will make the common chord of C, it follows that the common chord of C may have many forms. In the following lesson, some of the forms are given that it may have within the vocal compass. Observe that all the tones of this lesson are in the common chord of C. Please notice while you sing, whether you are giving the principal tone of the chord, or its third or fifth.



See the bright sun in his glo-ry a-rise, Flood-ing with ra-diance the earth and the skies.

Now, let us take another tone of the scale, and build a common chord upon it. Let it be five—five of the scale is then taken as one of a chord, and as the pitch of five is G, the chord is named the chord of G. What is a third from G? or, if G is one, what is three? What is a fifth from G, or five, in the chord of G? The common chord of G is then composed of the tones G, B and D. All sing these tones, giving them one after the other; then, choosing which you please, sing them all together. You observe that the lesson consists of different forms of but one chord, that which is formed on G, or five of the scale. It will be an excellent plan to name before singing, the tones each part has (first, third, fifth, or one three, five).



Up-ward, still up-ward, the sun mounts on high, In the deep blue of the clear sum-mer sky.

Let us now sing a song in which we shall have alternately the common chord of C, and the common chord of G, or the chord formed on one of the scale and chord formed on five. It will be a very good plan to name the chords before singing. As the tone G belongs to both chords, when you see that note in the part you sing, you will have to notice the other parts before you can tell which chord it belongs to.



Wel-come, wel-come, hour of song, Pleas-ant is thy sway—
At thy pres-ence, pure and bright, E - vil flies a way. 
Rest thee here, sweet hour of song,



Fold thy sil-ver wing; And with my heart, and hand and voice, Glad thy praise I'll sing.

Let us now form a chord on four of the scale. All sing four, now a third above it, now a fifth. We see that taking four of the scale as one of the chord, one, three and five gives us F, A and C, or the common chords.

Notice the fact that the tone C belongs not only to the chord of C, but to the chord of F (just as G belongs both to the chord of C and the chord of G). Let the pupils name the chords in the following lesson, which consists of the three chords introduced—the chord on one of the scale, the chord on five of the scale, and the chord on four.



We could form a common chord on two of the scale, on three, and on ext and seven; but the common chords of these tones sound very differently | common chord, because it has more tones.

F. Now practice different forms of this chord in lessons like the preceding. I from those that we have; and as they are but little used, we will not introduce them here.

> The key-note, in music is sometimes called the Tonic, and the chord founded upon it the Tonic chord. Five of the scale is sometimes called the Dominant, and four the Subdominant; and the chords founded upon them are often called the Dominant and the Subdominant chords.

> All sing the tonic chord. Take any tone you please; now again, singing the words "Hail! happy day." Sing the subdominant chord to the same words, now the dominant, and after that the tonic to end with.

> You will find that it will not be satisfactory to close a piece of music on any other chord than the tonic chord. What tone of the scale is the tonic chord founded on? What the dominant? What the subdominant?

> Bases sing one of the dominant chord, tenors three, and altos five (G, B, D).

> We will now make a new chord, by having the soprano add F, or seven, to this common chord. This makes what is called the chord of the seventh, and would be represented thus:



You perceive that the chord of the Seventh, unlike the common chord, has four different tones—the tone on which it is founded, and its third, fifth and seventh; or, it is like the common chord, only with a seven added instead of eight. The chord of the seventh does not sound well, founded upon the tonic or subdominant, so we shall use it for the present only on the dominant. The chord of the seventh may have more forms than the

In the following lesson, the tonic chord is occasionally introduced, be-|| which we cannot now explain. Before singing the following lesson, na cause it is not pleasant to stay too long at a time upon the chord of the seventh. It is, of course, understood that any possible combination of the tones G, B, D and F, is only the chord of the seventh of G.



Now gent - ly flows the song, Now firm - er and more strong; Now



loud - er still, with right good will, The joy - ful notes pro - long.

It will be seen that the common chord is sometimes used without a fifth, and the chord of the seventh sometimes without a fifth, and sometimes without a third. This is done partly because it would not always sound well, and would be difficult to have a part (soprano, alto, tenor or base), jump about so as to make the chord full, and partly for other reasons || When the base takes three, the chord is said to be in its first inversion

each chord, and while singing it, try to notice at each syllable, whether ] are singing one, three, five or seven of a chord.



Spring time is com-ing, and we will be mer-ry, Tra, la,
 While we are sing-ing, the song-birds are call-ing, Tra, la,



Good bye, De-cem-ber and cold Jan-u - a - ry, Tra, la, Sweet on the ear is their mel-o-dy fall-ing, Tra, la,

It may be well here to the state, that all the different forms of a chothat can be made, while keeping the base one, are said to be differences of pos tions, and that the differences made by changing the base are called inversion

bs 45. che and when the base takes five, it is said to be in its second inversion. Since the chord of the seventh has one more tone than the common chord, it || the subdominant. Now on the dominant. Now tonic to close with. can have one more inversion. So, seven in the base in the chord of the | would be illustrated thus, (such a succession of chords is called a cadence) seventh makes the third inversion. When the base is one, the chord is said to be direct.

## POSITIONS OF THE COMMON CHORD.



## INVERSIONS OF THE COMMON CHORD.



## INVERSIONS OF THE CHORD OF THE SEVENTH.

		DOMIN	ANT.		TONIC	DOMINANT.	TONIO.
. 0	Direct.	let inv.	2d inv.	3d inv.	1st inv.	Direct.	Direct.
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(4)		-0-		-	-6	3	
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Now form the common chord on the tonic in the key of G. Now on



You might chant to each chord such a phrase as "Hail! happy day," or a line of poetry, and so sing a four line verse to the cadence. The following exercise on the tonic, sub-dominant, dominant and tonic will illustrate.



Buds ap-pear! Do not fear Win-ter drear, For Spring is here.

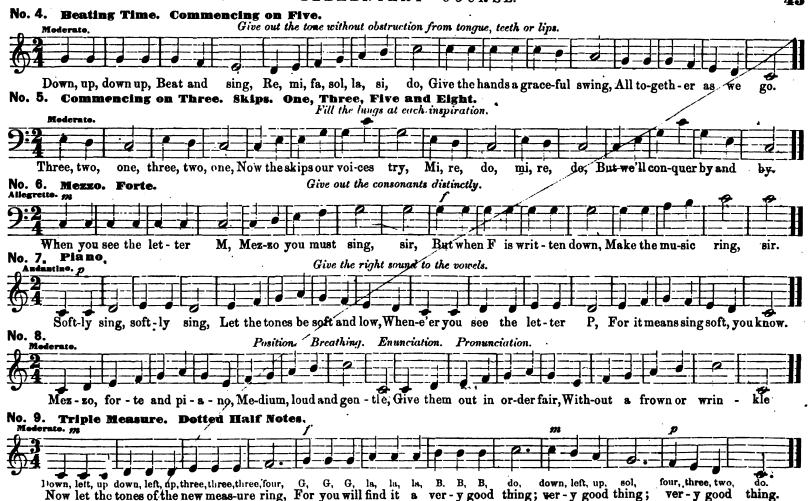
It would be an excellent plan to form and practice in this way the tonic, subdominant and dominant chords in each key After this, it would be well to analyze the chords in the lessons of the elementary course, particularly the one which goes through all the keys on page 79.

We have here but entered on the subject of harmony. Many chords are used in this book that we have not here spoken of. But what has been done will point out the way in which this important subject should be studied.

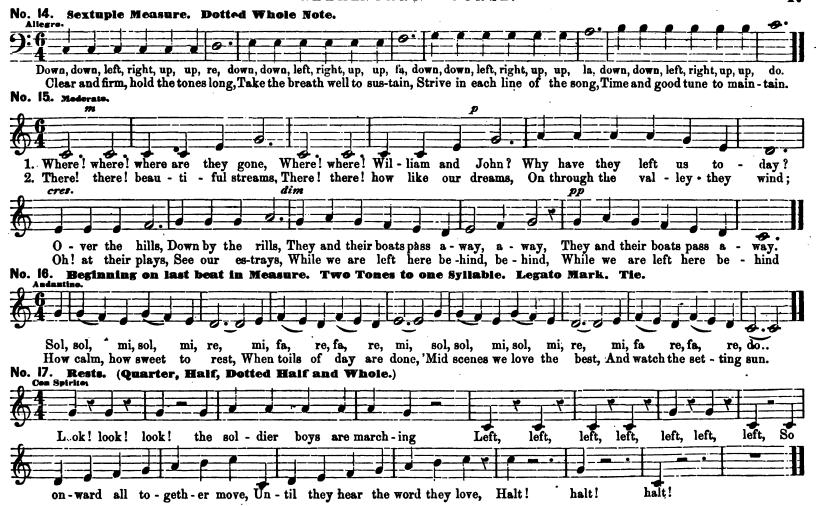
Position. Breathing. No. I. Moderato. When the Scale, Staff, Quarter Notes and Clef have been introduced, these lessons may be commenced. As Pitch names D, В, men are often called upon to sing from One, one, two, two, three, three, four, four, five, five, six, six, seven, soven, eight, eight. the treble staff, and women often find la, mi, mi, fa, sol. la. si, вi, do, it desirable to read from the base, Up - ward now with cheer-ful voi - ces, Step lad - der climb - ing, step the exercises for all are written on both. Introduce the new subjects mentioned over each lesson before practicing it. G, D, D, В, В, Α, G. five, four, four, three, three, Eight, eight, seven, seven, six, ыiх, five, two, two, one, one. Do, do, si, вi, la, la, sol. sol, fa, fa, mi, mi, re, re, Down-ward now! each heart re - joic - es,  $\mathbf{In}$ the num - bers sweet-ly chim - ing. No. 2. Allegretto. Base Clef. Do not take breath between the syllables of a word. F, G, C, C, D, D, D. E, E. E, F, F, G. G, Α, В, В, В, Α, One, one, one, two, two, three, three, four, four, four, five, six, seven, seven, eight, eight, eight. five, five, six, two, six, do, re, re, re. mi, mi, mi, fa, fa, fa, sol, sol, sol, la, la, la, si, si, si, do, do, do. Now in the base clef the mu - sic - al lad - der as - cend - ing sing. the to - geth - er A - gain  $\mathbf{on}$ voi - ces C. В. В. В, G, G, G, F, F, F, E, **E**, D, D. C, C, Α, A, A, five, five, four, four, three, three, three, two, two, one, one, one. Eight, eight, eight, seven, seven, seven, six, six, six, five, la, sol, fa, fa, fa, mi, mi, mi, re, re, re, do, do, do. la, sol, sol, Do, do, do, si, вi, вi, la, u - nit - ed - ly, Har - mo - ny sweet shall our num - bers de-scend-ing bring. Firm-ly, but care - ful - ly, free, yet For explanation of any of these terms, or for mode of introducing any of these subjects, see "Theory of Music and Teacher's Manual."

# BUILDING THE SCALE.





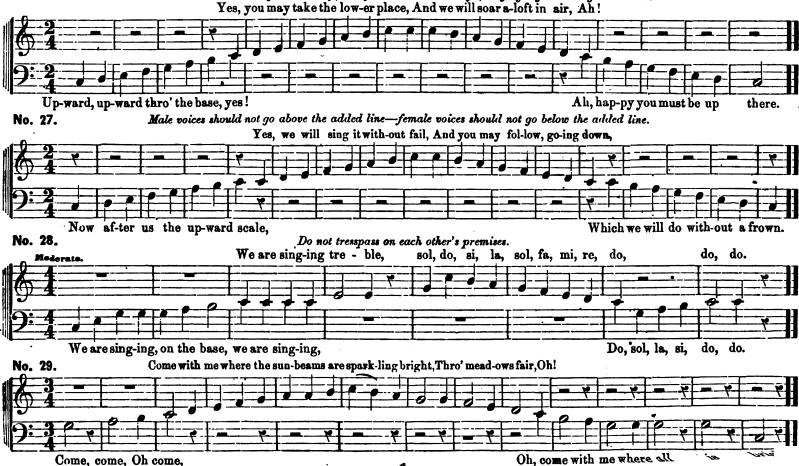


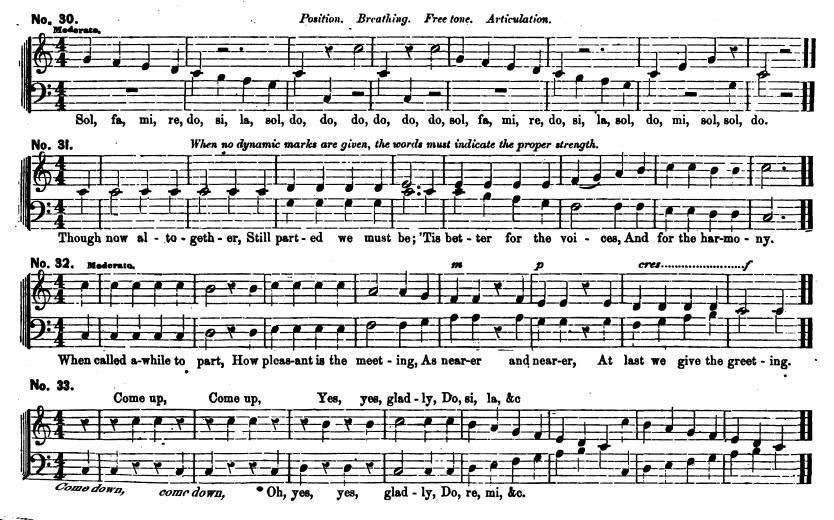


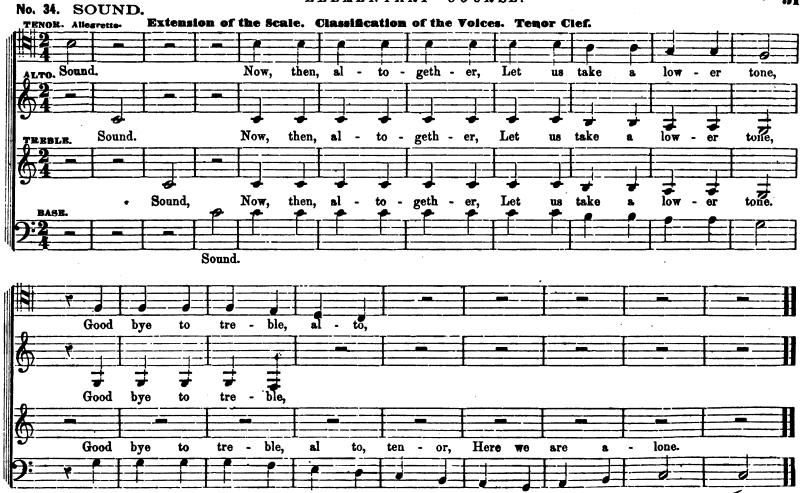


# No. 26. Difference of Pitch between Male and Female Voice. Real Pitch of Cleft. Middle C. Brace.

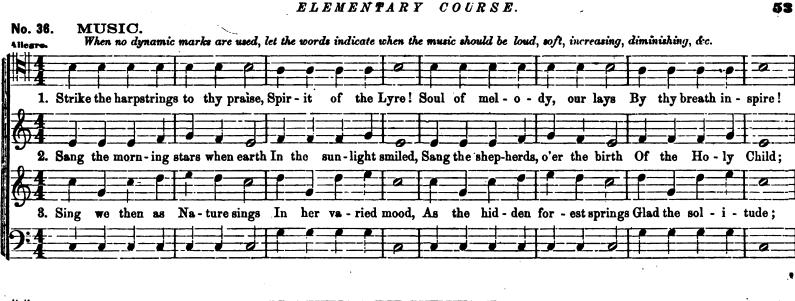
Male voices sing in base clef, and female voices in treble, singing together only middle C.
Yes, you may take the low-or place. And we will soar a loft in air Ah!

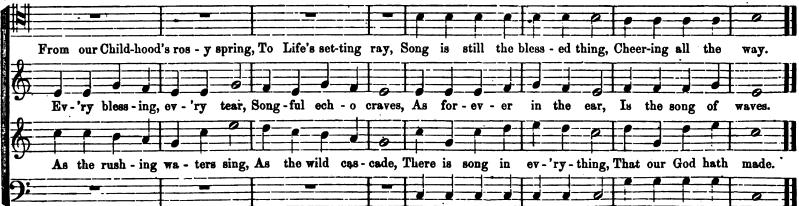






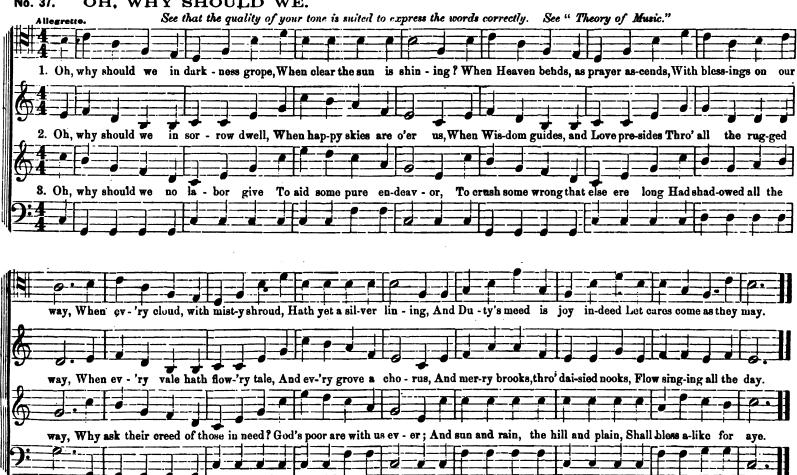






After this, sing "Appledore," page 237, and "Almond" and "Ashmore," page 209.

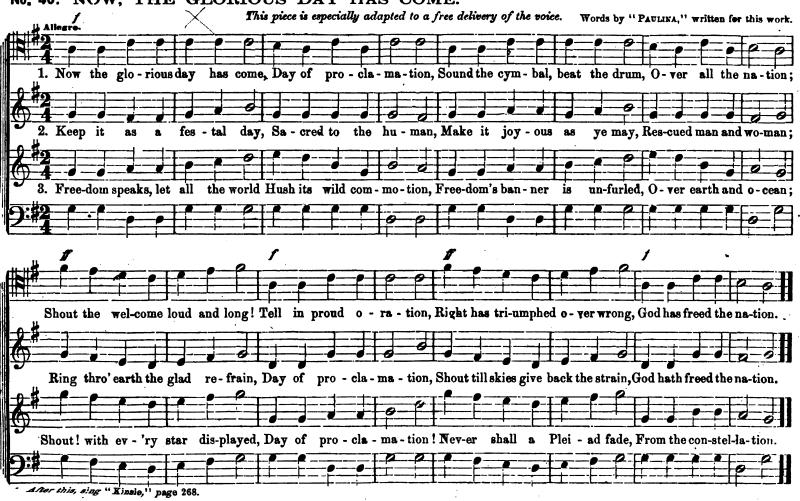
#### OH, WHY SHOULD WE. No. 37.



After this, "Circleton," page 276, "Apollo," page 179, and "Agnes," page 156.



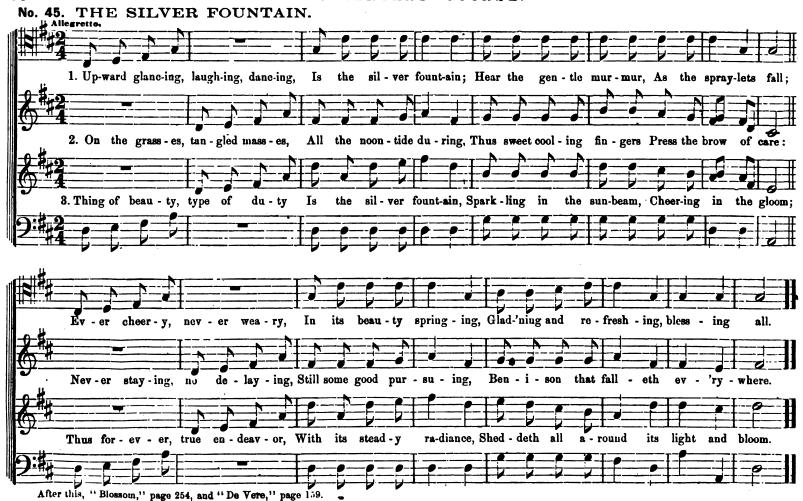
No. 40. NOW, THE GLORIOUS DAY HAS COME.



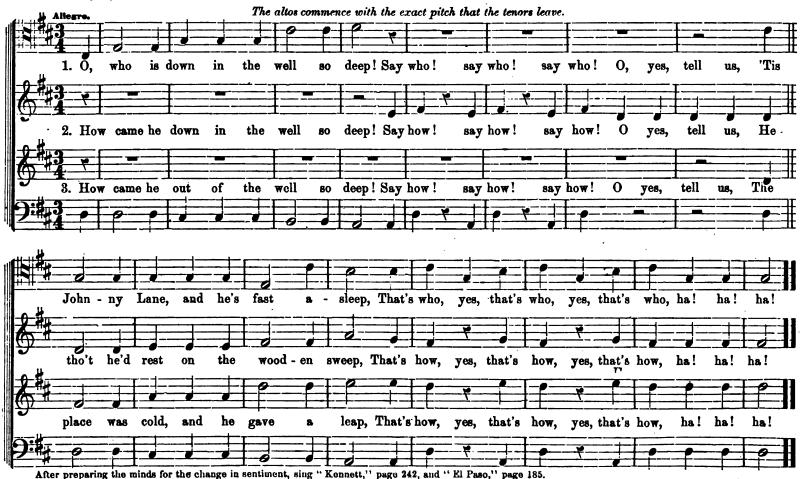
After this, "Winona," page 270 (practice with treble and also on the same staff), and "Collyer," page 182 (practice two eighth notes to wow will





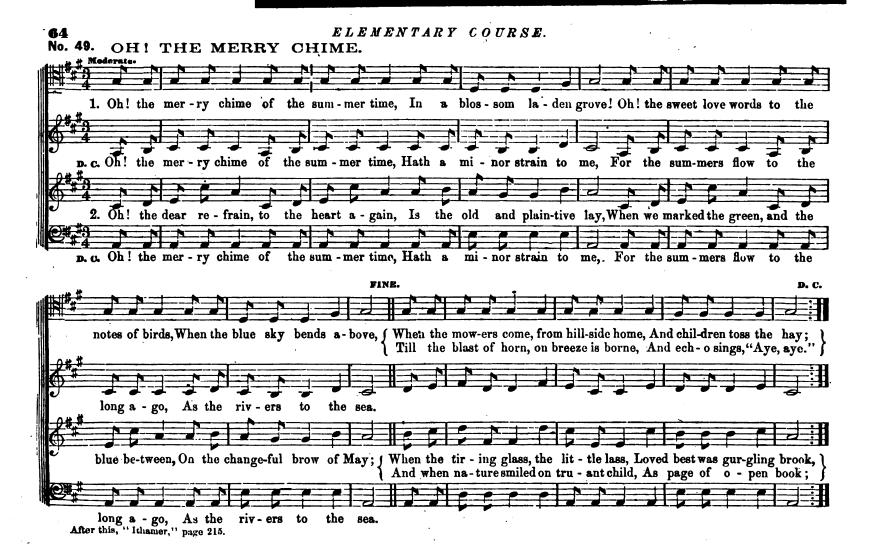


# No. 46. O, WHO IS DOWN IN THE WELL.

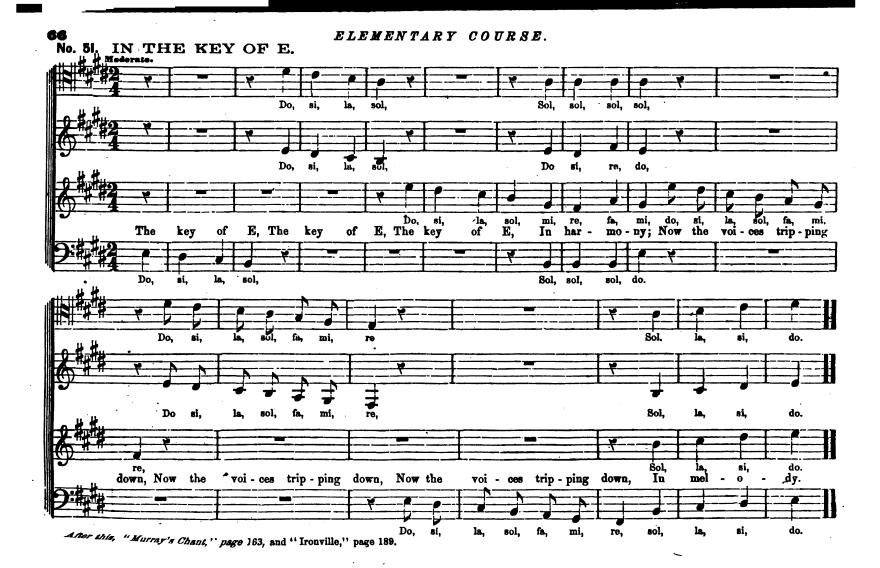


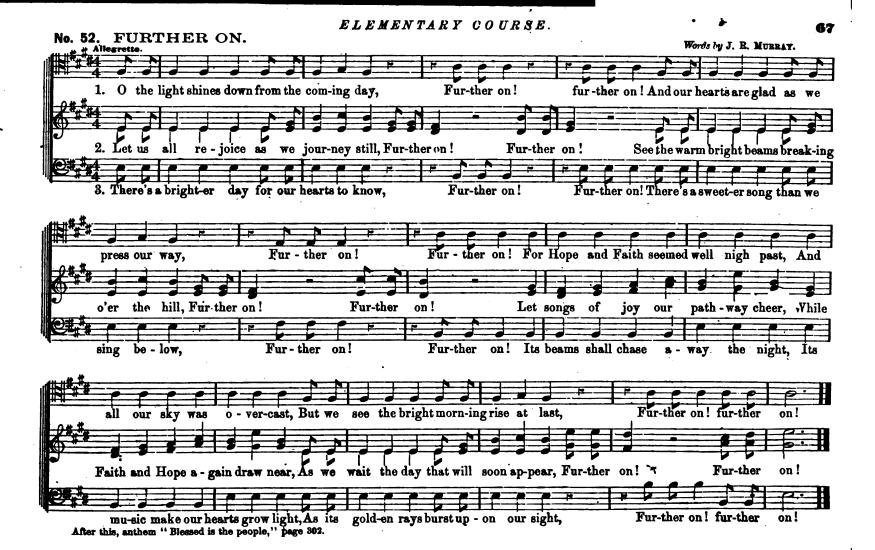




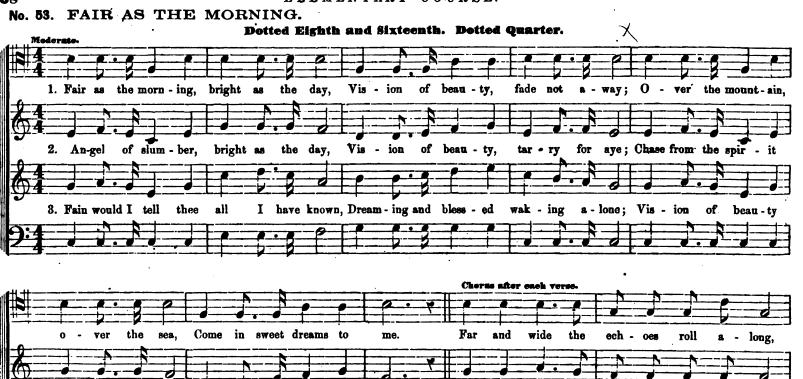


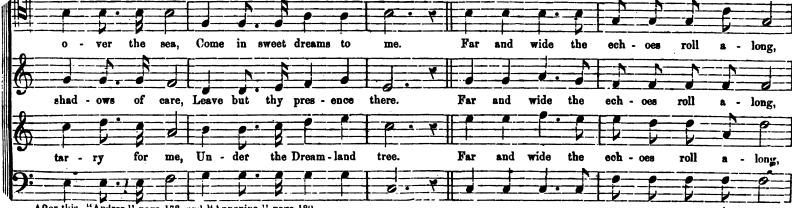






#### ELEMENTARY COURSE.





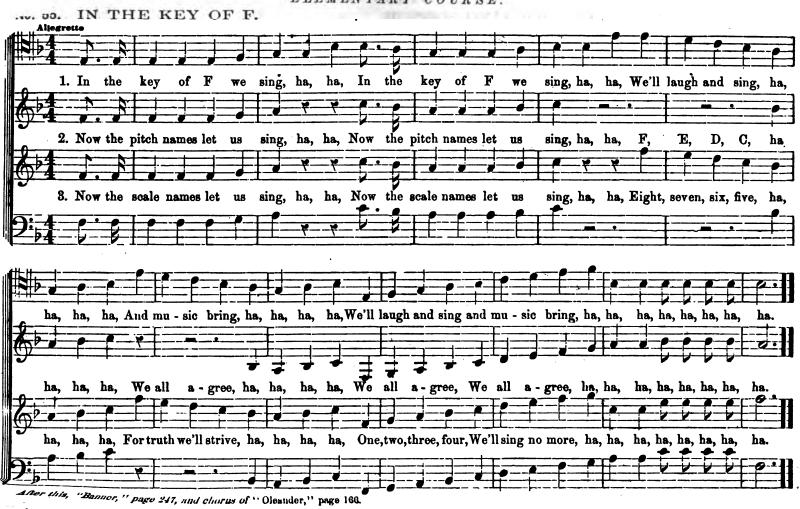
After this, "Andros," page 172, and "Appenine," page 180.

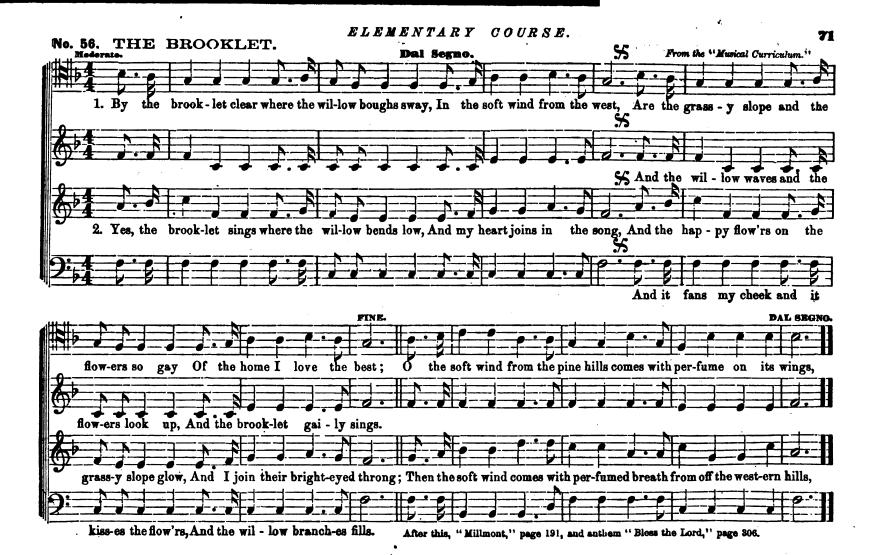


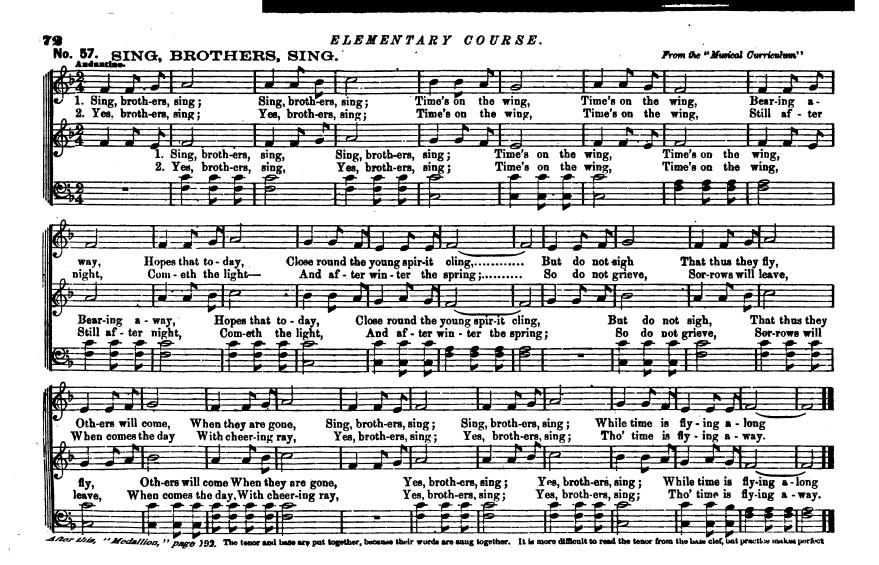
After this, "Barone," page 210

Q come then to the bow - er with in the syr - you Where na-ture's robes are bright- est, and mer-ry song-birds dwell.

#### ELEMENTARY COURSE.



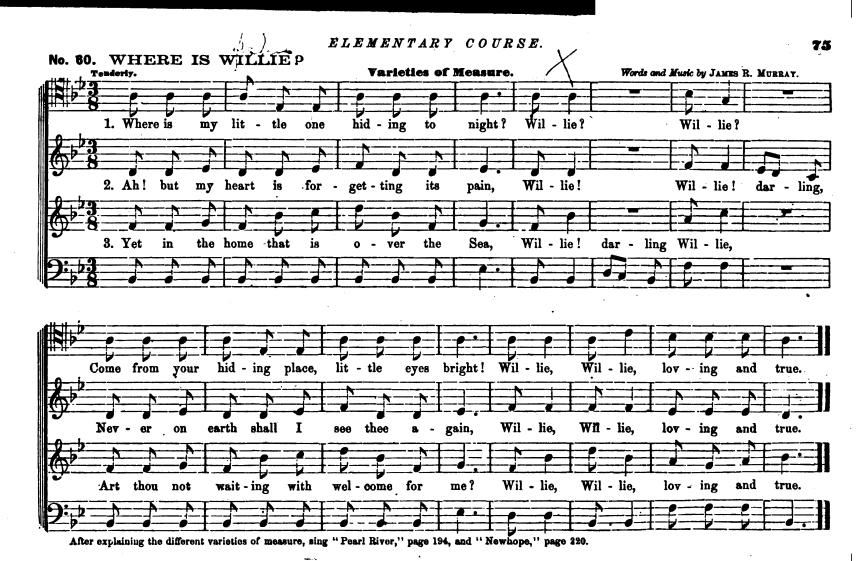






## ELEMENTARY COURSE.

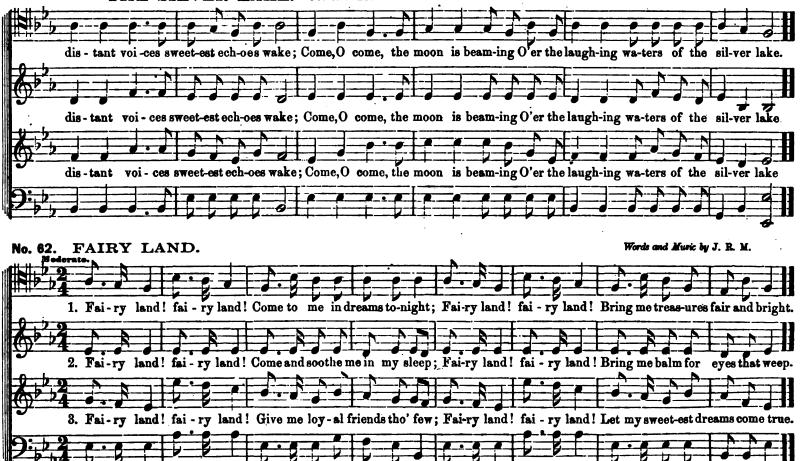






#### THE SILVER LAKE.—CONCLUDED.

After this, "Delta," page 248, and "Renfrew," page 169.







## No. 65. The Major Scales.

The following lesson should be sung with syllables and also with different vowel sounds sometimes crescende and diminuende, and sometimes staccate and sometimes giving different qualities of tone. When the scale is too high, take the octave below. Sing from beginning to end without stopping, passing from one key to the next in perfect time.



Do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, sol, fa, mi, re, do, mi, sol, do, sol, mi, do.

Do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, sol, fa, mi, re, do, mi, sol, do, sol, mi, do.

Each scale is a fifth from the preceding one, excepting the scale of G flat, which is at the same pitch with the one that precedes it (F sharp). This difference in signs, but not in sound, is called an enharmonic difference.

Transposing by fourths should also be practiced. This takes you through the flats first, and back through the sharps.





## O, THE QUEEN OF NIGHT IS RISING .- CONCLUDED.



After this, anthem, "Lift up your heads," page 308.

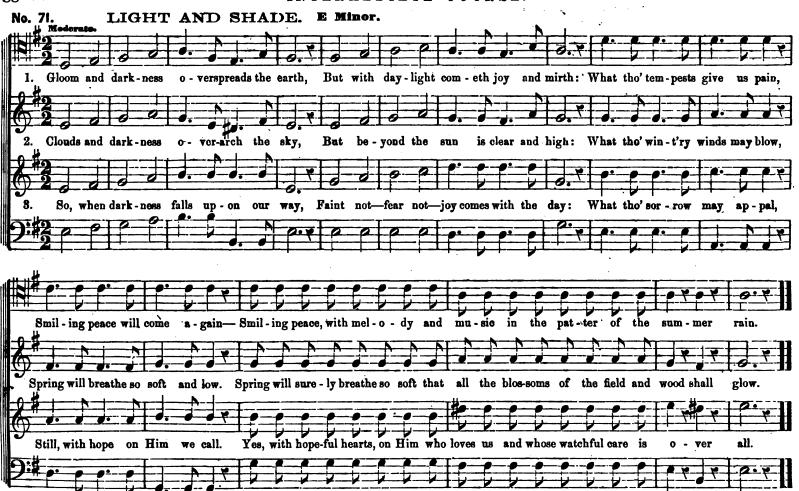
BUILDING OF THE MINOR SCALE. No. 68. Tones one, two and three. The principal difficulty is from six to seven or vice versa. La, la, si, si, do, do, si, si, la, la, si, si, do, do, si, si, fa, mi, fa, mi, fa, mi, mi, la, si, la. fa, mi, fa, mi, la, La, si, do, si, la, si, do, si, la, si, do, si, la, si, do, si, la, 11. Tones one, two, three, four and five. si, si, la, si, Mi, mi, fa, mi, fa, la, La, la, si, si, do, do, re, re, mi, mi, mi, re, re, do, do, si, si, la. Mi, mi, fa, fa, mi, mi, fa, fa, La, si, do, re, mi, re, do, si, la, si, do, re, mi, re, do, si, la. 13. Tones one, two, three, four, five and six. do, do, re, re, mi, mi, fa, fa, La, si, do, do, re, re, mi, mi, fa, mi, mi, fa, fa, mi, re, do, si, la. 14. si, si, fa, fa, mi, mi, re, re, do, do, La, si, do, re, mi, fa, mi, fa, mi, fa, mi, fa, mi, re, do, si, la. 15. Tones eight and seven. La, si, do, re, mi, fa, si, la, la, si, fa, mi, re, do, si, la. La, la, si, si, la, la, si, si, la, mi, mi, fa, fa, mi, mi, fa, fa, mi. 16. La, si, do, re, mi, fa, si, la, mi, fa, mi, fa, mi. mi, la, si, la, si, After this Arcadome, page 243; Bellevale, page 180; Curwen, page 230; Ballentine, page 210; and Artwell, page 247.

## No. 69. "GENTLY SIGHS THE BREEZE." H. R. PALMER. From the "Song Queen," by permission, For the practice of the Triplet. SOLO, or SEMI-CHORUS. 1. Gen-tly, gen - tly sighs the breeze, As it floats a-mong the trees; Like a voice of ser-aph bright, Sing-ing to the world good night. 2, Gen-tly, gen - tly sighs the breeze, As it floats a-mong the trees; Like a voice of ser-aph bright, Sing-ing to the world good night. OBORUS, Subdued. (Sing thesyllable "la"-through the entire Chorus rather staccato.) La, la, la, la, la, &c. La, la, la, la, la, &c. La, la, la, la, la, &c. Ev-'ry hill and ev - 'ry glade, While the whis-p'ring breez-es say In the twi-light seems to fade: Now the birds are gone to rest, O'er the earth night, sa - ble drest, Hides her beau ties from our sight; We, dear friends, must bid good-night.

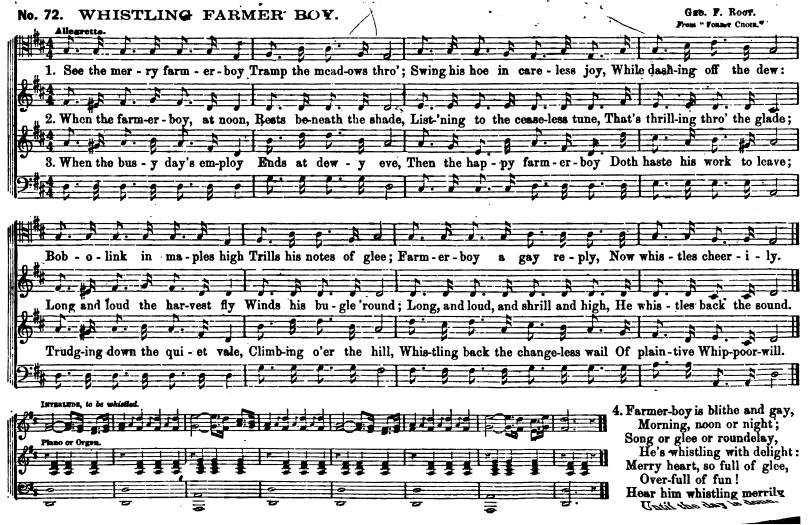
After this, Hymn, "We shall Know," page 296; Dixfield and Derringford, page 184; and Dear Home, page 212.

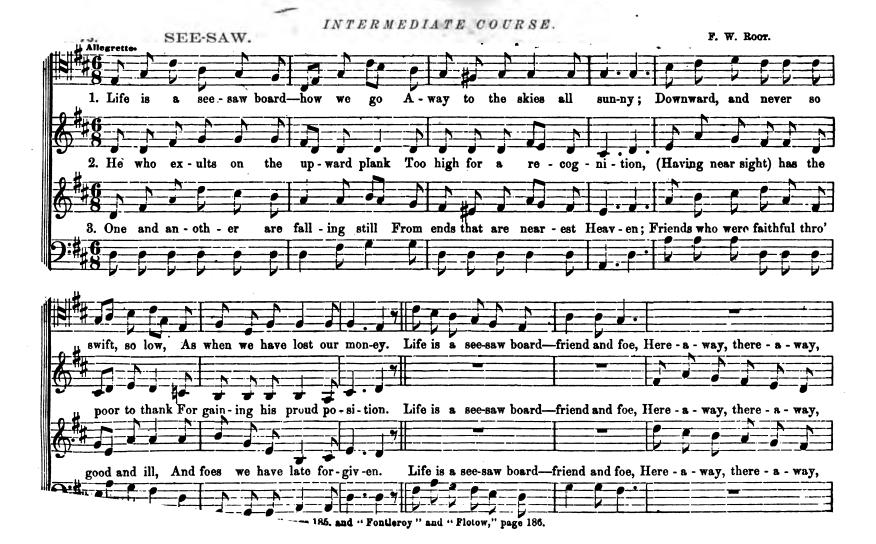


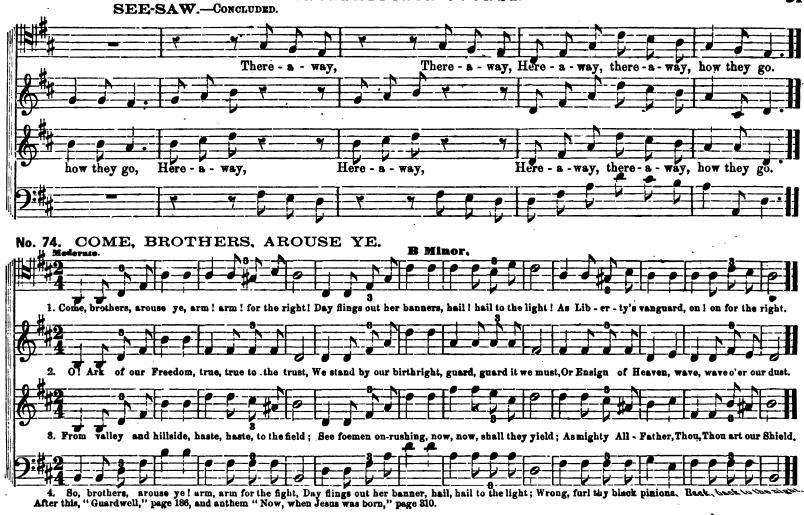


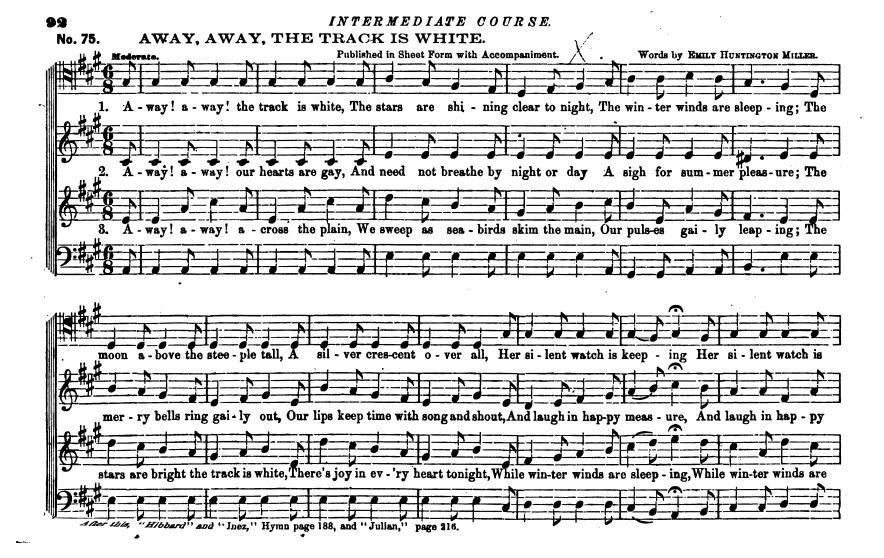


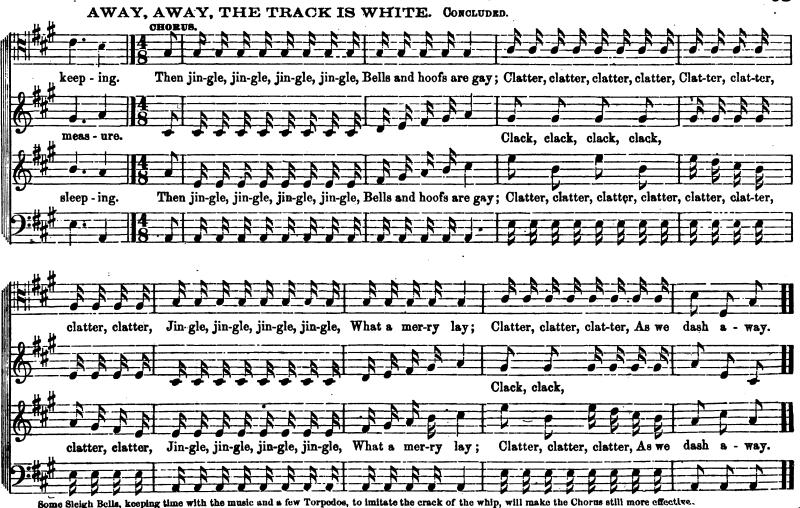
After this-"Darrow," page 184; "Castellan," page 158; "Clare," page 211; and Anthem "Give ear, O Shepherd," page 313.











#### 94

#### INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

#### No. 76. THERE'S A WITCHING LIGHT IN THE STARS TO-NIGHT.



## No. 77. THERE'S NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT TIME.



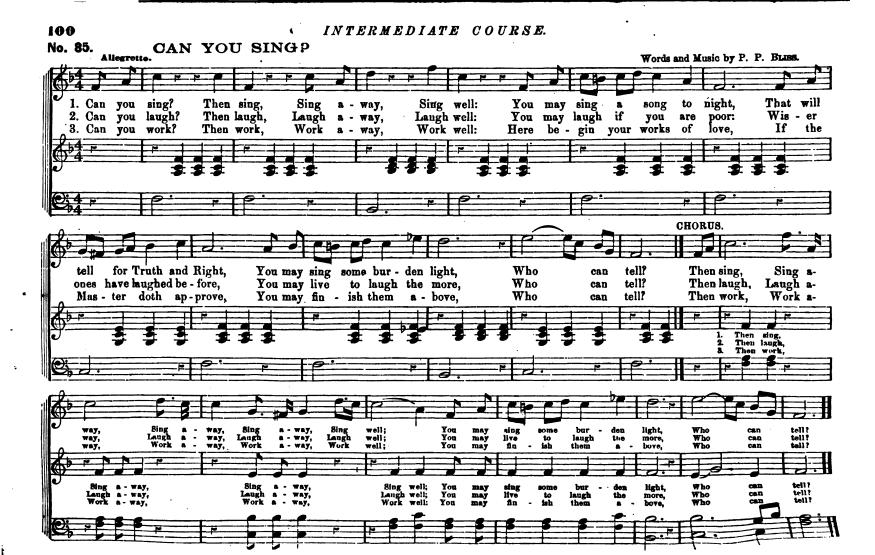


After this-"Myron," "Minnelska," "Maroan Lea," page 164; and "Israella," page 189.



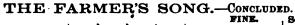


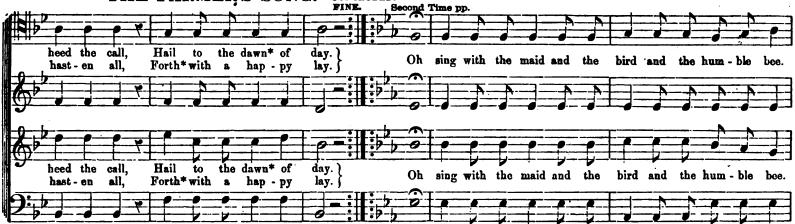












• It will be necessary to change the words of the chorus for the last verse. Instead of "Hail to the dawn," say "Hall to the close of day." Instead of "Forth," say "Home with a happy lay."



After this-"Dyertop," "Carino" and "Doyenne," page 238; "Ophinett," "Orland's Rest" and "Nectarine," page 221; and "Nilsen," page 220.



After this..." Oliver," "Plimpton" and "Quinlan," page 222; and Hymn, "Savior and Friend," page 290.



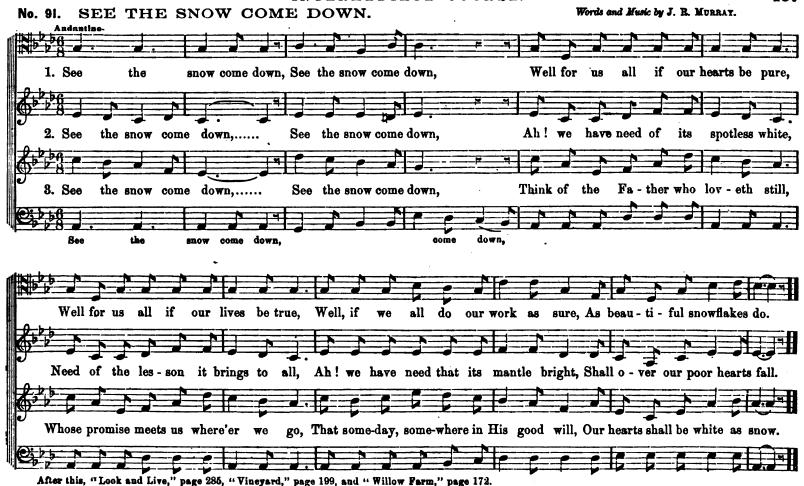
#### 106

#### INTERMEDIATE COURSE.

No. 90. FOREST ECHOES. '



imitation is correct. The last echo should commence a little before the chorus finish their last word.



I thank ye

thank

for

ye for

part! And

care im - part, And

doth

care

world

child,

blido

the bless - ings, With the glad - ness

the

the blessings, With

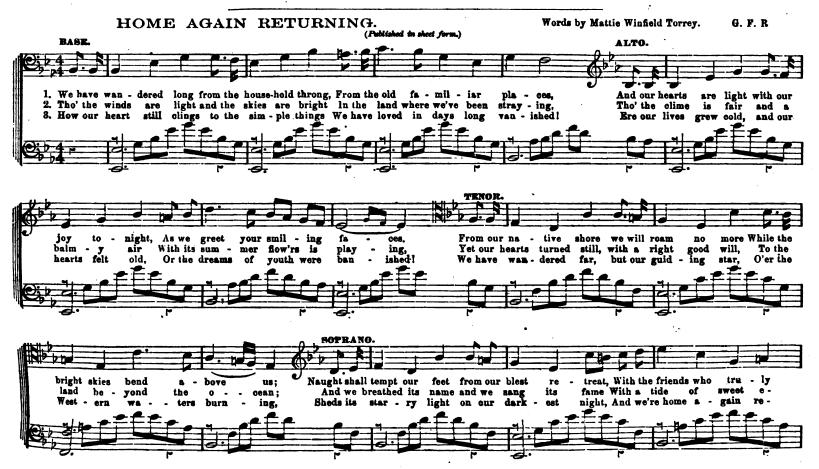


# INTERMEDIATE COURSE. .

#### No. 94. The Minor Scales.

Observe the directions for singing these scales that are given for the Major Scales on page 80.





# HOME AGAIN RETURNING.—CONCLUDED.

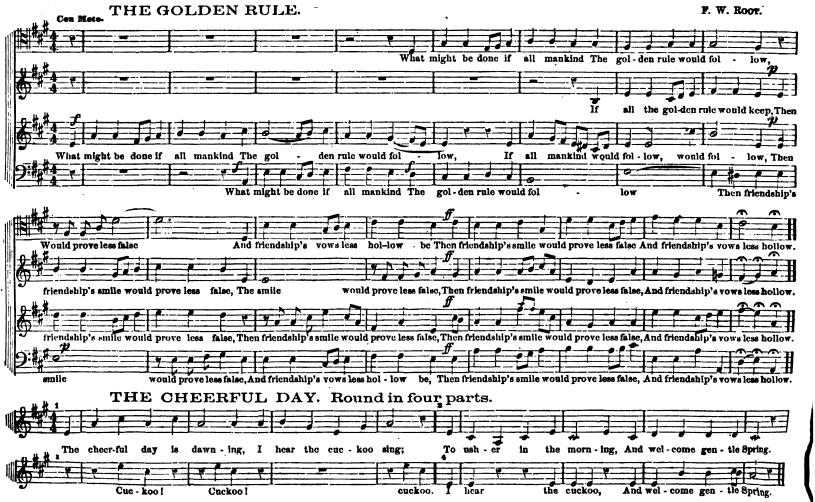






# A SWEET LITTLE CHILD. CONCLUDED.









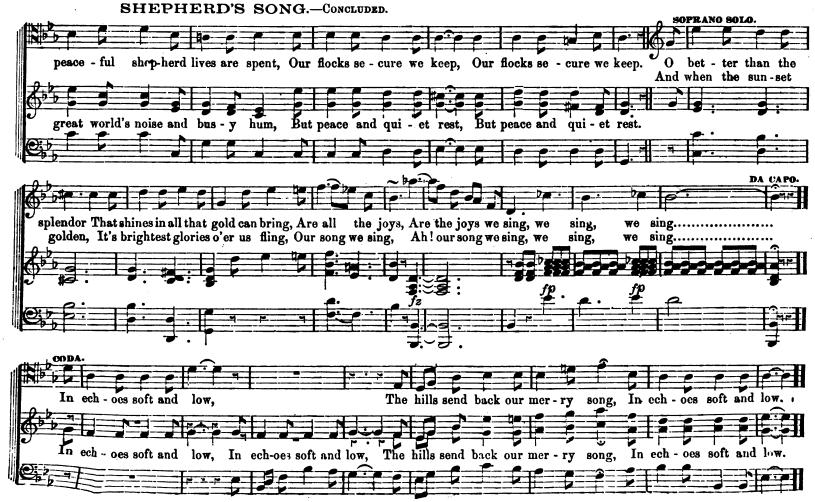
#### THE HAPPY FARMER.—CONCLUDED.



#### LAUGHING SONG.—CONCLUDED.



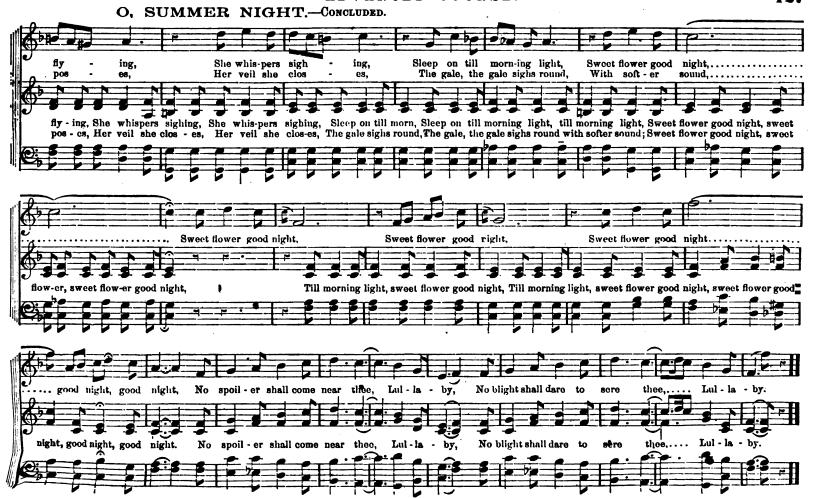
















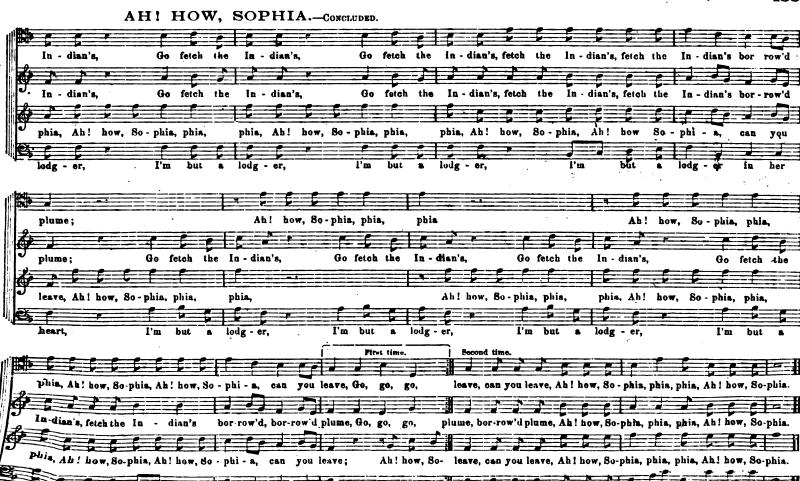




**E**:::



heart, in her heart; Ah! how, So-phia, phia, phia, Ah! how, So-phia.



I am but

lodg - er in her heart,

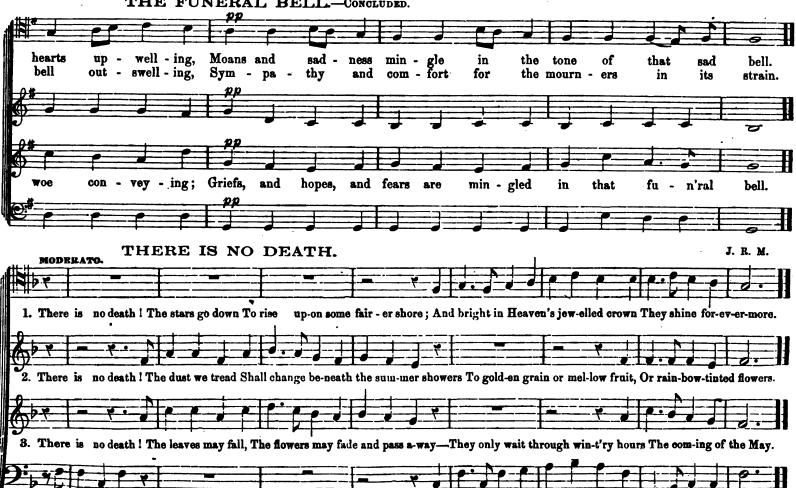




# THE FOREST FESTIVAL.—CONCLUDED.







# THE UNION BATTLE MARCH.-CONCLUDED.



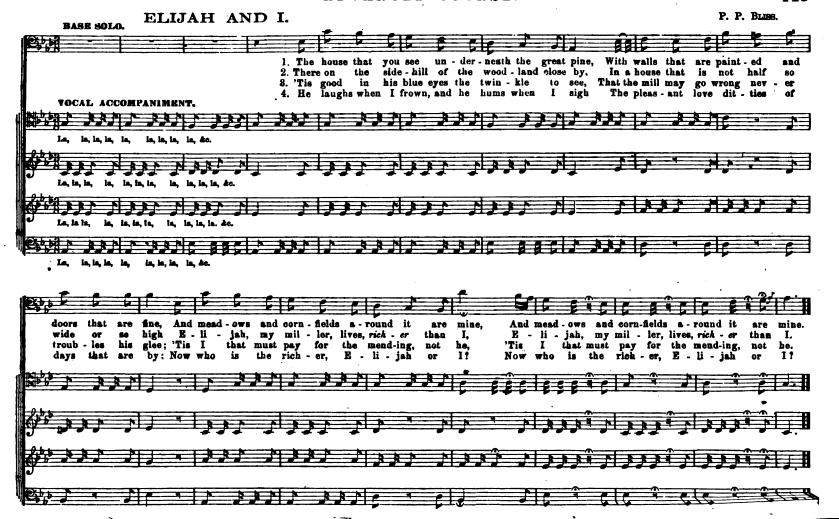


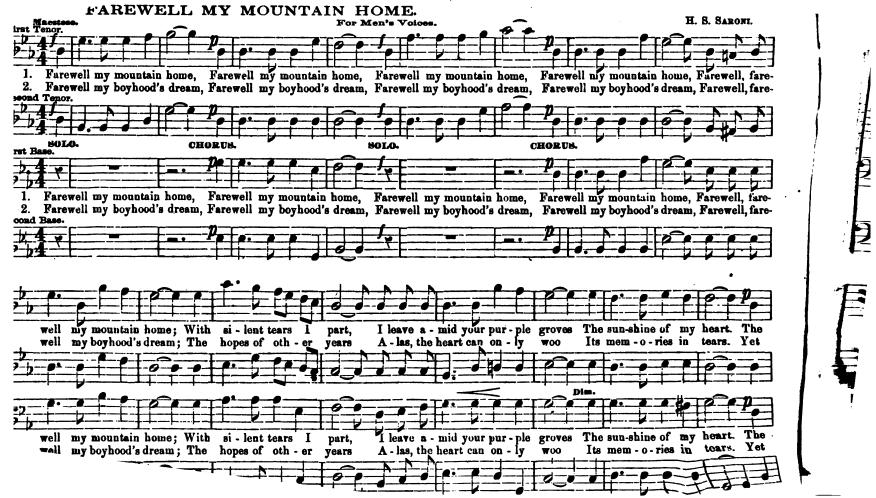


## THE MOUNTAIN MINERS' SONG.—CONTINUED.

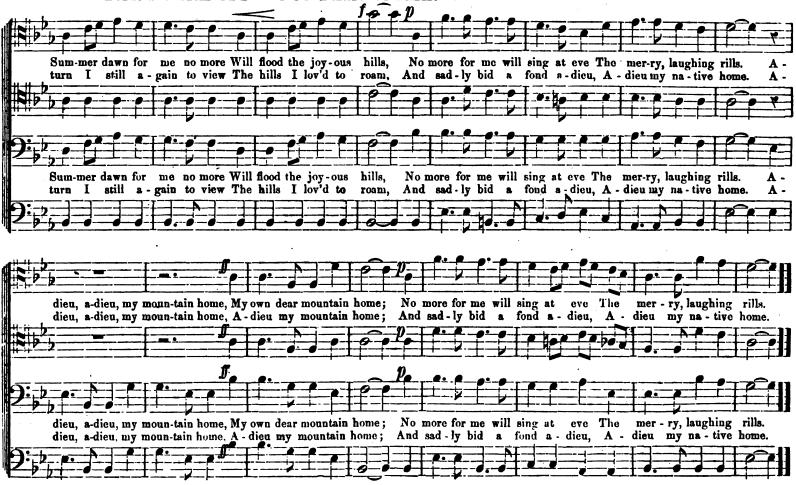


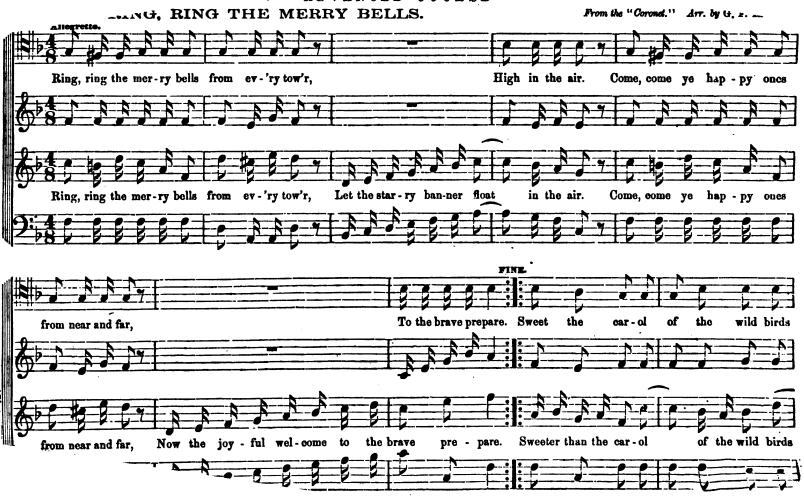






## FAREWELL MY MOUNTAIN HOME.—CONCLUDED.











# TUNES, HYMNS, ANTHEMS AND CHANTS.



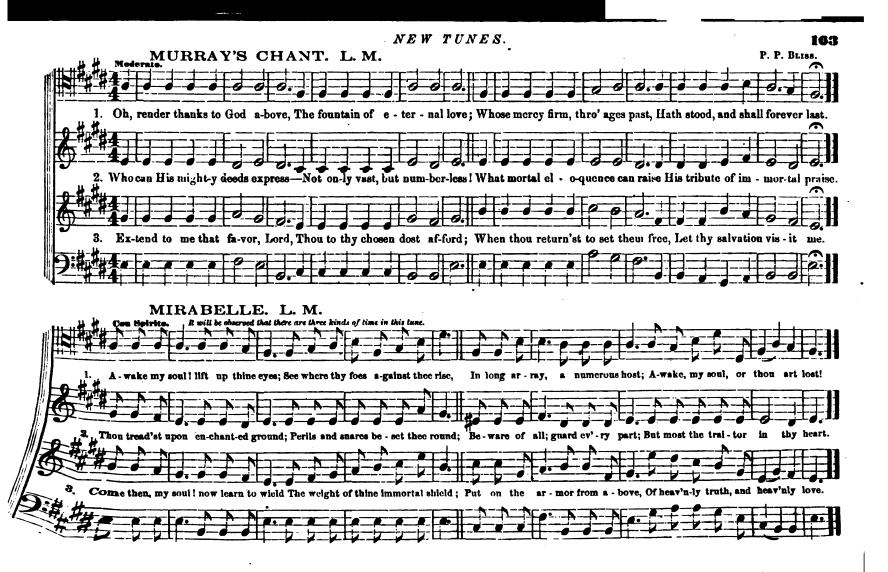




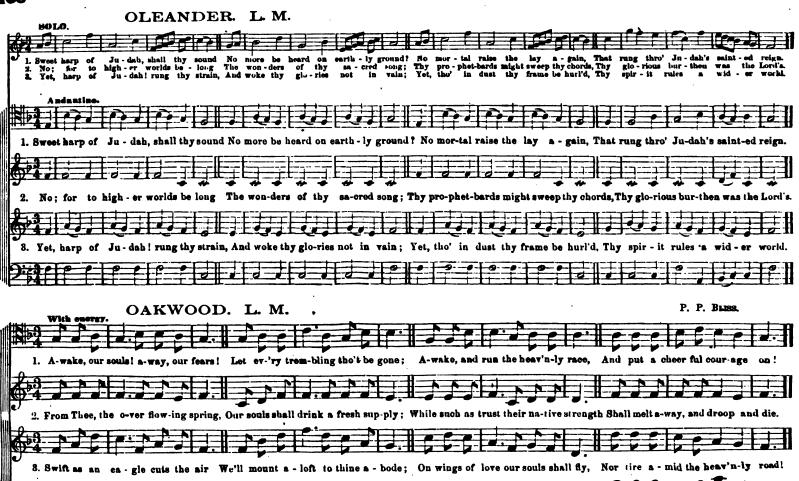








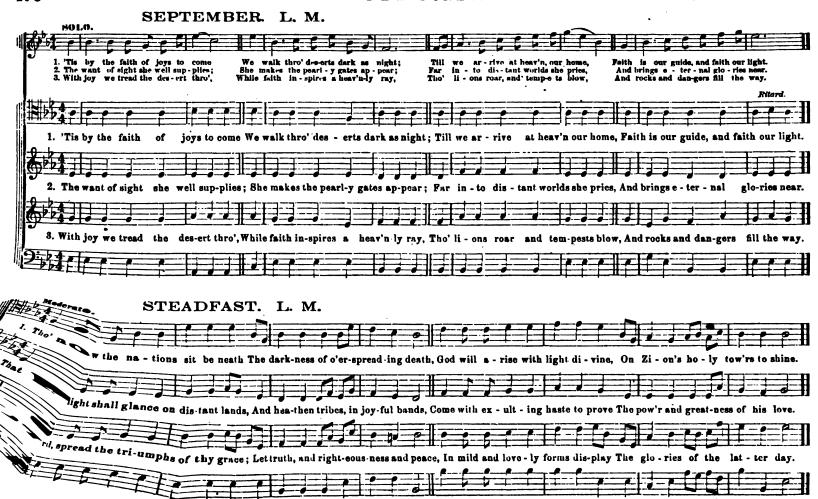
166



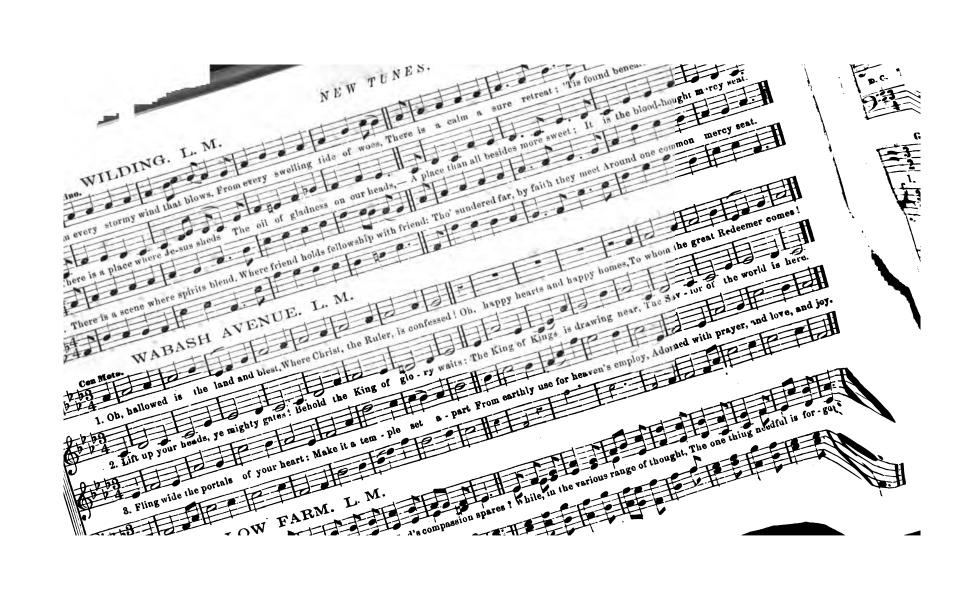


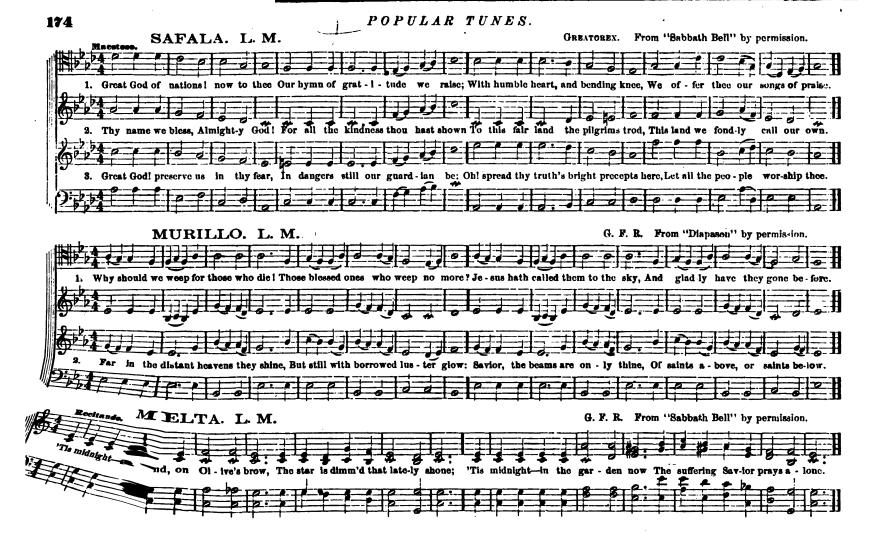




















180

## NEW TUNES.

## APPENINE. C. M.



### BELLEVALE. C. M.









184

NEW TUNES.



### NEW TENES.

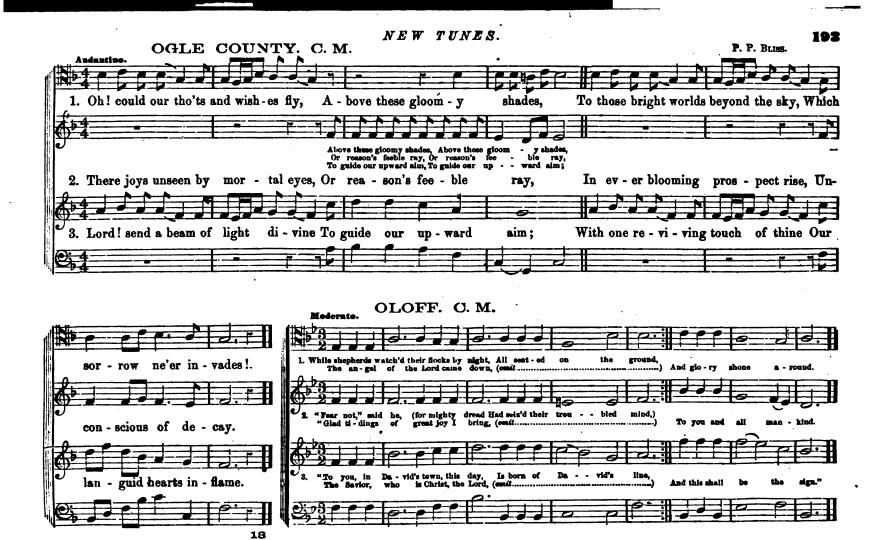




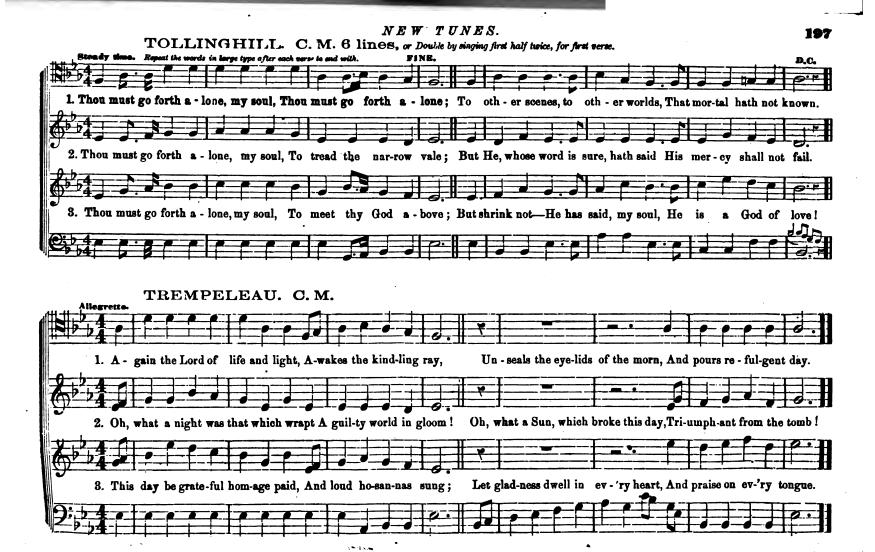
















voice. mind.





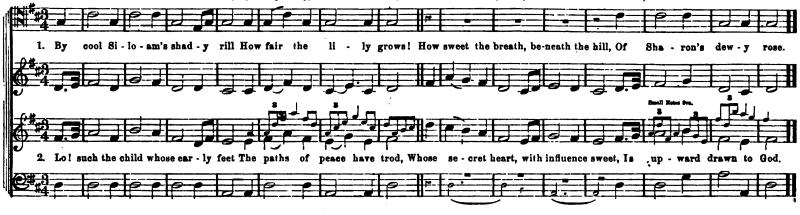


SILOAM. C. M.

From the "Dulcimer,"
By permission of F. J. Huntington, N. Y.

J.B. Mondher

With gentleness. Cres. and Dim. (May be sung as a Quartett .- The small notes, seldom used, are intended for the flute or some similar instrument.)



GLASGOW. C. M.

G. F. R. From the "Shawm," by permission.



<sup>\*</sup>The effort was made to obtain some music in Mr. Woodbury's hand-writing, but without success. His many friends will, however, be glad to see attached to one of his most beautiful tunes a fac-simile of his autograph. See pages 338, 339 and 340, for fac-similes of the hand-writing of other prominent musical men.



## STANDARD TUNES.



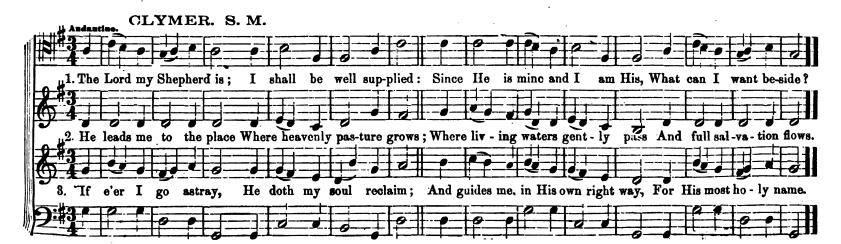


NEW TUNES.







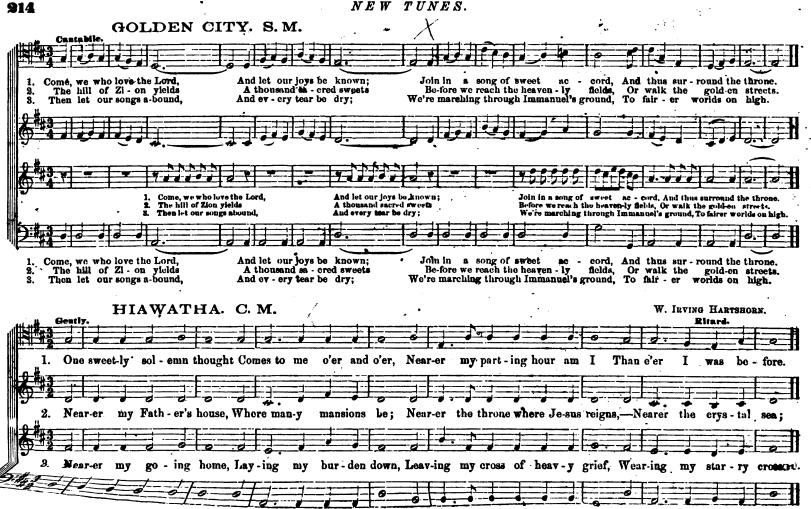


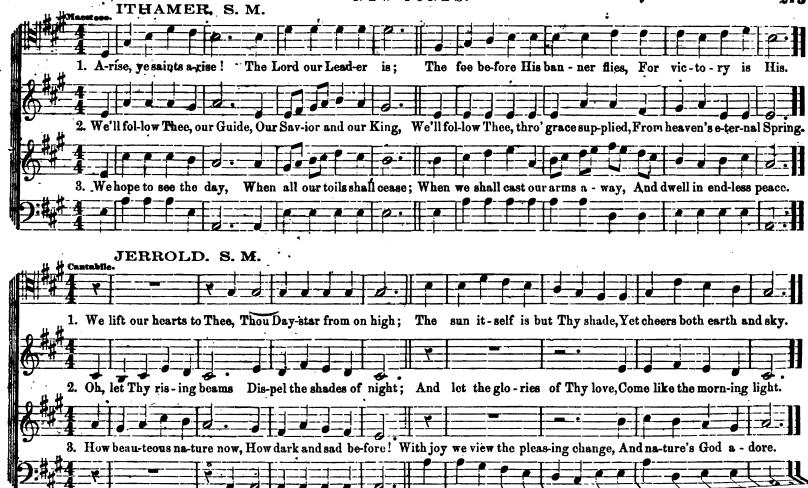
## NEW TUNES.

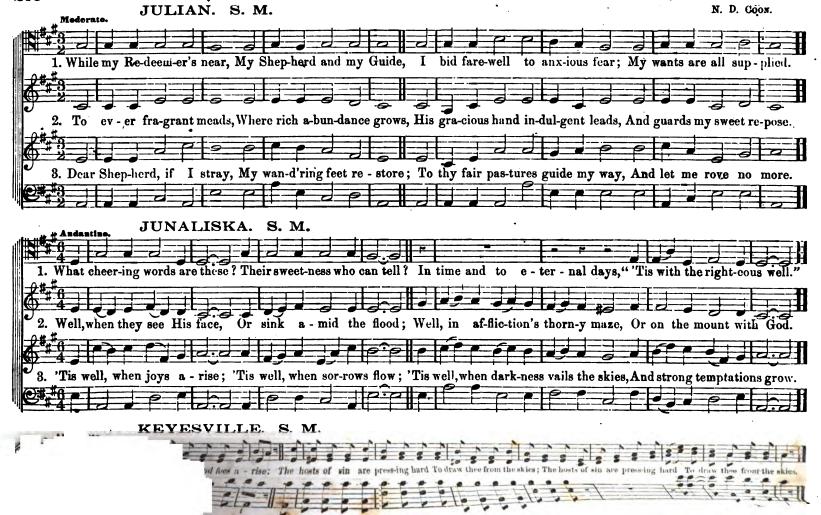




A :-













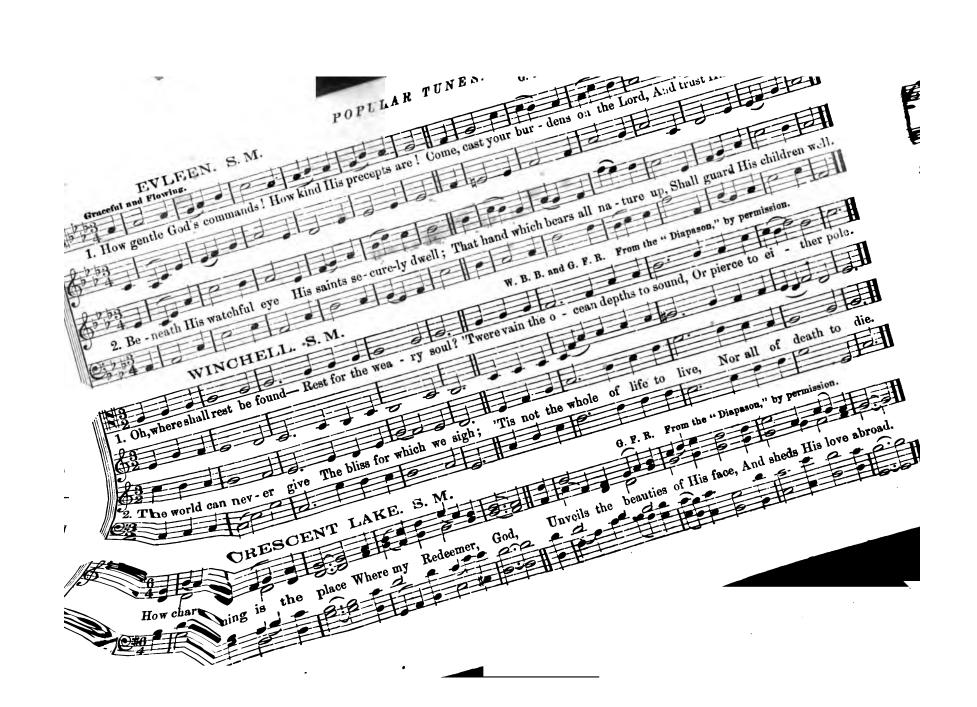
















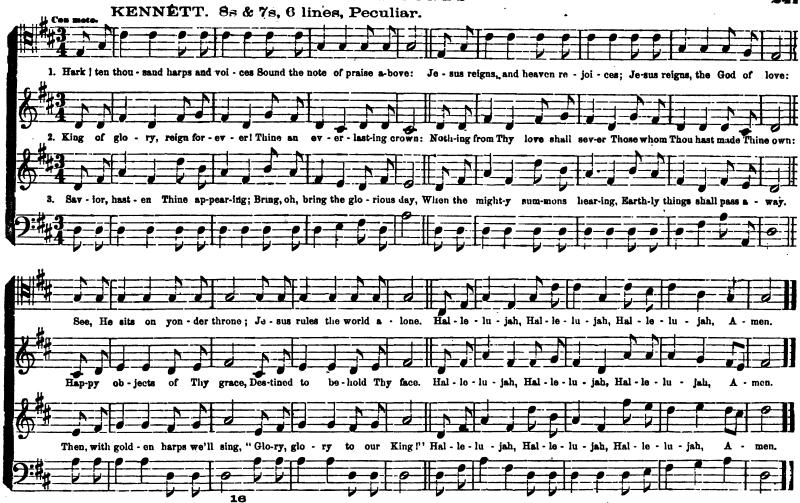






























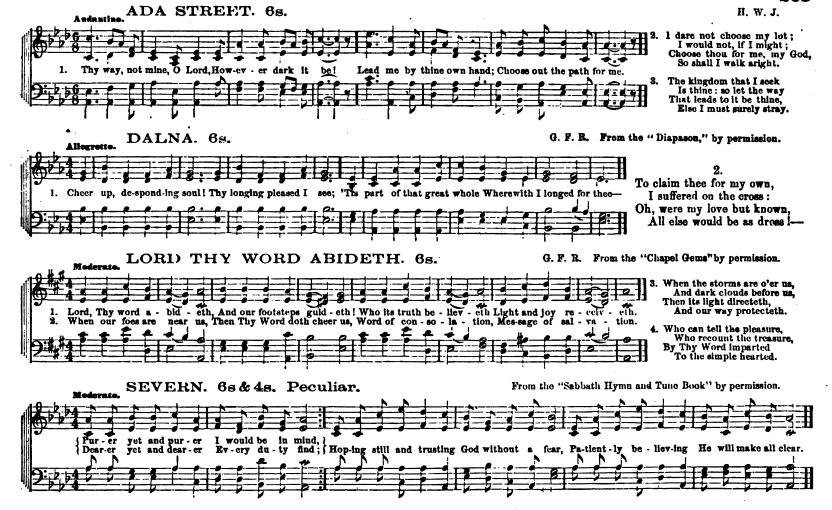




From "Carmina Sacra" by permission.

# NASHVILLE. L. P. M. I love the volume of thy word; What light and joy those leaves afford To souls be-night-ed and distressed! { Thy precepts guide my doubtful way } { Thy fear forbids my feet to stray, } Thy promise leads my heart to rest. 2. Thy threatenings wake my slumbering eyes, And warn me where my danger lies; But 'tis thy blessed gospel, Lord, { That makes my guilty conscience clean, { Converts my soni, subdues my sin. } NEWCOURT. L. P. M. H BOND. Moderate. being last, Or immortality rely On Israel's God, he made the sky, And earth and seas, with all their train; His truth forever stands secure; He saves th'oppressed, he feeds the poor, And none shall find his promise value. DALSTON. S. P. M. A. WILLIAMS. with a cheerful seal, We'll haste to Zion's bill, And there our vows and honors pay.





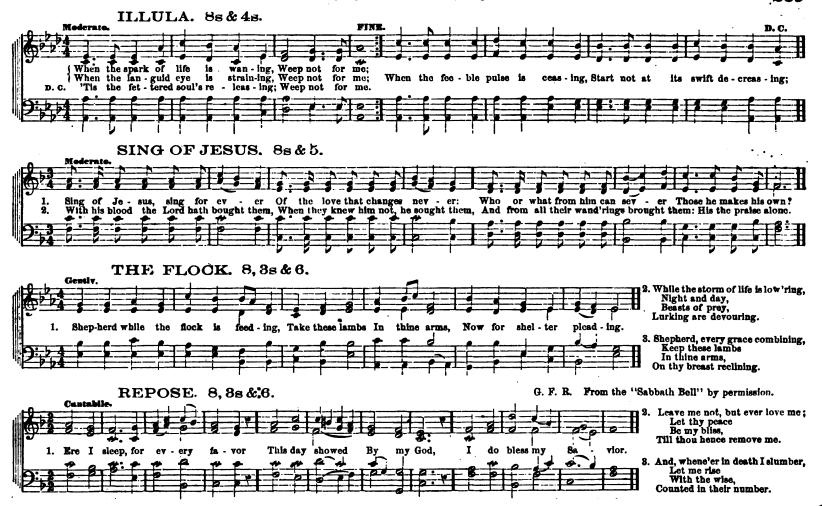




968

MISCELLANEOUS.

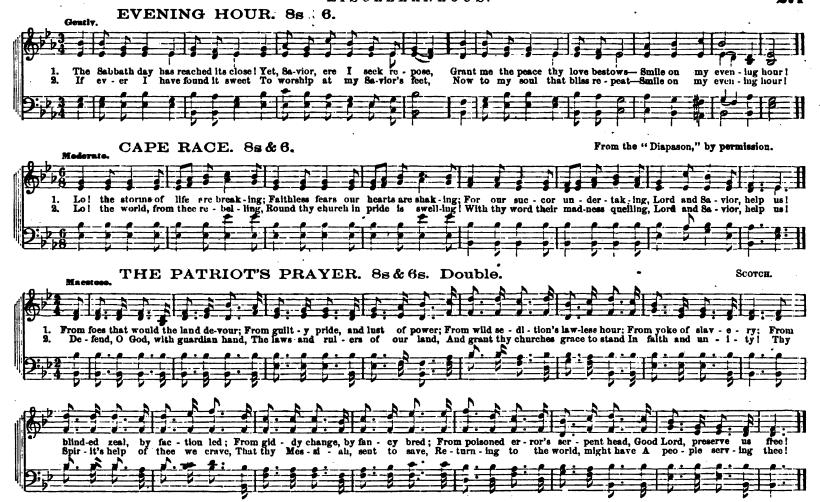




270

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WINONA. 8s & 6s, Peculiar. Allegrette. 1. Let ev - 'ry hear't re - joice and sing, Let cho - ral an-thems rise; Ye rev-'rend men and chil-dren bring To God your sac - ri - fice; 2. He bids the sun to rise and set; In heaven His power is known. And earth sub-dued to Him shall yet Bow low be-fore His throne: For He is good, the Lord is good, And kind are all His ways: With songs and hon - ors sound-ing loud, The Lord Je - ho - vah praise For He is good, the Lord is good, And kind are all His ways: With songs and hon-ors sound-ing loud, The Lord Je - ho - vah praise. While the rocks and the rills, While the vales and the hills, A glor-ious an-them raise, Let each pro-long the grate-ful song. And the God of our fa-thers praise. While the rocks and the rills, While the vales and the hills, A glor-ious an-them raise, Let each pro-long the grate-ful song, And the God of our fa-thers praise.





FATHER. 11s.









HYMNS FOR SOCIAL WORSHIP. 978 WHO WILL MEET MEP From "Chapel Gems." Dundelle, Mederate. 1. Who will meet me when I die? Who will lead me to the sky? Who will love me in that land? In that spir-it 2. When my Sa - vior from on high? Calls my spir - it to the sky, Who will meet me the strand Of that spir - it 3. Who will hush my trem-bling heart? Who will heav'n-ly joy im - part? Who will love me in that land? In that spir - it land? An - gels bright will meet me, An - gels bright, an - gels bright; An - gels bright will meet me, In that spir - it land. land? An - gels bright will meet me, An - gels bright, an - gels bright; An - gels bright will meet me, In that spir - it land.

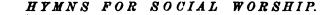
An - gels bright will meet me, An - gels bright, an - gels bright; An - gels bright will meet me, In that spir - it land.

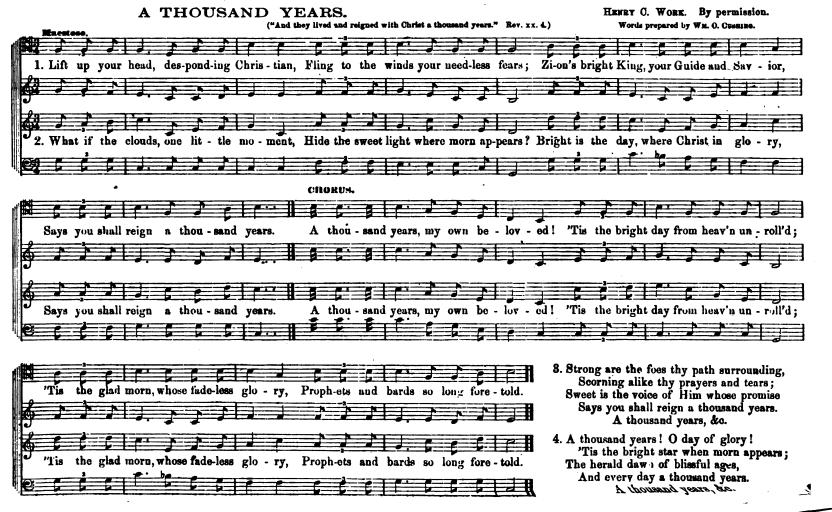
# NEW HYMNS FOR SOCIAL WORSHIP. 279 I WILL SEEK MY FATHER. Music from Blumenthal, by F. W. Root. R, everential. 1. When the morn is bright and fair, When sweet song-sters charm the air, I will lift my voice in pray'r, I will seek my Fa - ther; 2. In the sol - i - tude-a - part, In the wil-der-ness or mart, Oh! my sore-ly tempt-ed heart, I will seek my Fa - ther: 3. When the ev'n - ing sun is red, When each blos-som droops its head, Kneel-ing low be-side my bed, I will seek my Fa - ther; Lest my feet should go a-stray From His pure and per-fect way; Lest I grieve Him as I may, I will seek my Fa - ther. In the dark-ness as the day, He shall be my Guide and Stay; I will lean on Him al - waywill seek my That I slum-ber in His care, Shield-ed from each harm-ful snare; And for life or death pre-pare: I will seek my Fa - ther.

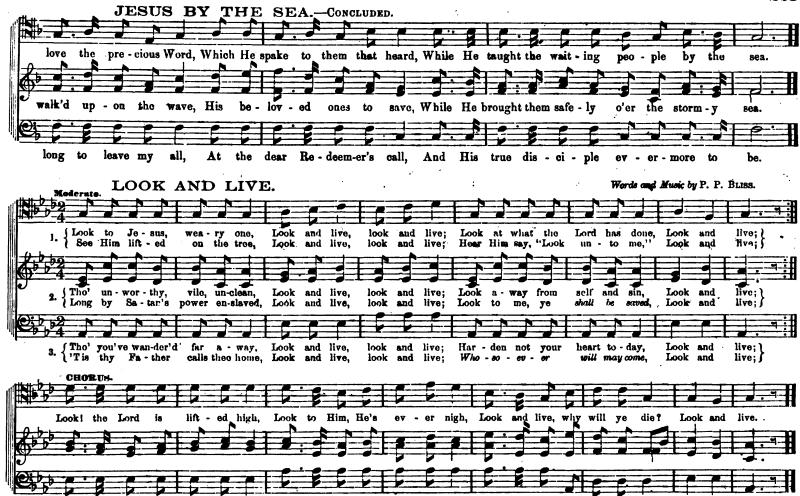
#### HYMNS FOR SOCIAL WORSHIP.

281 THE BEACON LIGHT. From "Chapel Gems. Andantine. o - cean, To a far and for - eign shore, And the waves are dash-ing round us, And we hear the break-ers roar: We are sail - ing o'er an 2. Tho' the skies are dark a - bove us, And the waves are dash-ing high, Let us look to - ward the bea-con, We shall reach it by and by: 3. He will keep it ev er burn-ing, From the light-house of his love, And it al ways shines the brightest When the skies are dark a - bove: night, And we see the stead -y gleam-ing Of our change-less bea-con light, a - bove the bil - lows, In the dark - ness of the 'Tis the light of God's great mer-cy, And he holds it up in view, As a guide-star to his chil-dren, As a guide to me and you.

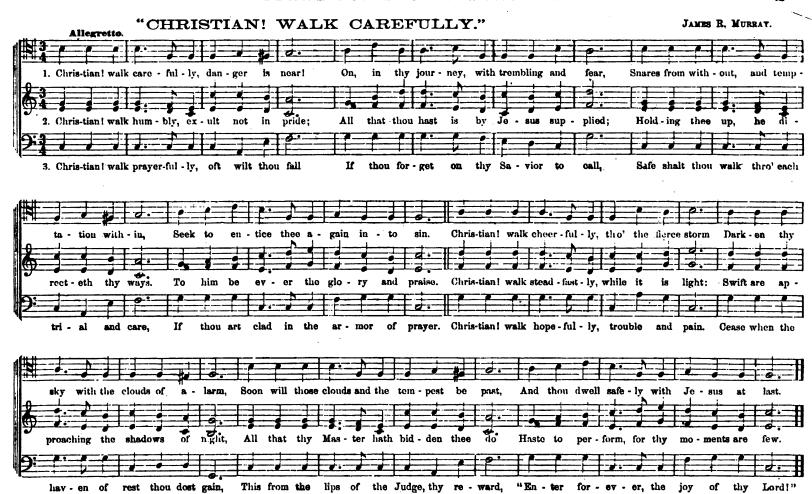
If we keep our eyes up - on it, And we steer our course a - right, We shall reach the har-bor safe - ly By the bless-ed bea-con light. CHORUS. flash-ing brightly, From a calm and storm-less shore, Where we hope to cast our an chor When our voy ag - ing







#### HYMNS FOR SOCIAL WORSHIP.







#### NEW HYMNS FOR SOCIAL WORSHIP.



### HYMNS FOR SOCIAL WORSHIP.

THE BEAUTEOUS DAY. G. F. R. From "Chapel Gems." Slow 1. We are watch-ing, When wait - ing, For the bright pro - phet - io day, the shad ows. wea - ry shad-ows, From the world shall are wait-ing, For the star that brings the day, When the night of sin shall van - ish, And the shad-ows a - way. We are wait-ing for the morn-ing, When the beauteous day is dawn-ing, We are wait-ing for the morn-ing, For the CHORUS. 8. We are watching, we are waiting, For the beauteous King of day; For the chiefest of ten thousand, gol-den spires of Lo! He comes! see the King draw near; Zi - on, shout, the Lord For the Light, the Truth, the Way. We are waiting, &c.

Lo! He comes, &c.

4. We are watching, we are waiting,
For the bright prophetic day,
When the shadows, weary shadows,
From the world shall roll away.

We are waiting, &c.





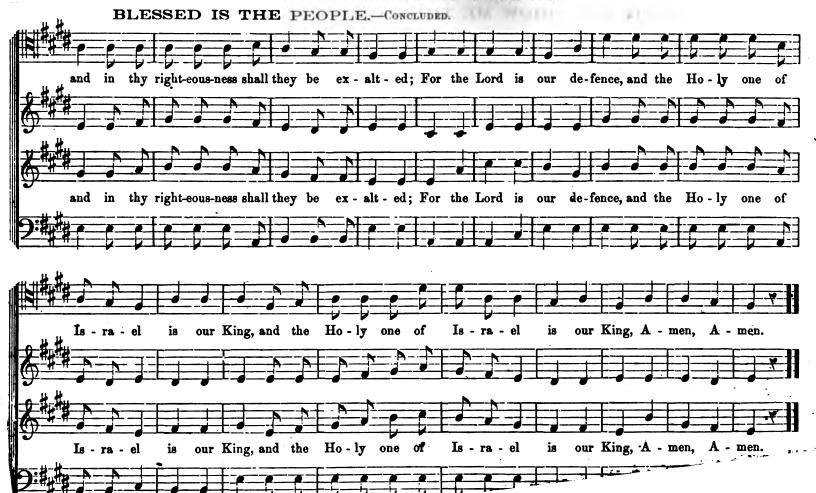


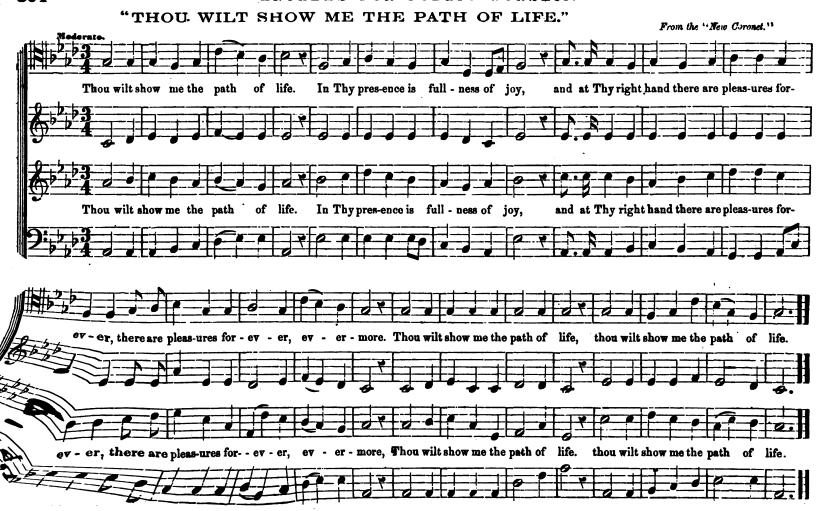
# O LOVE THE LORI).-CONCLUDED.









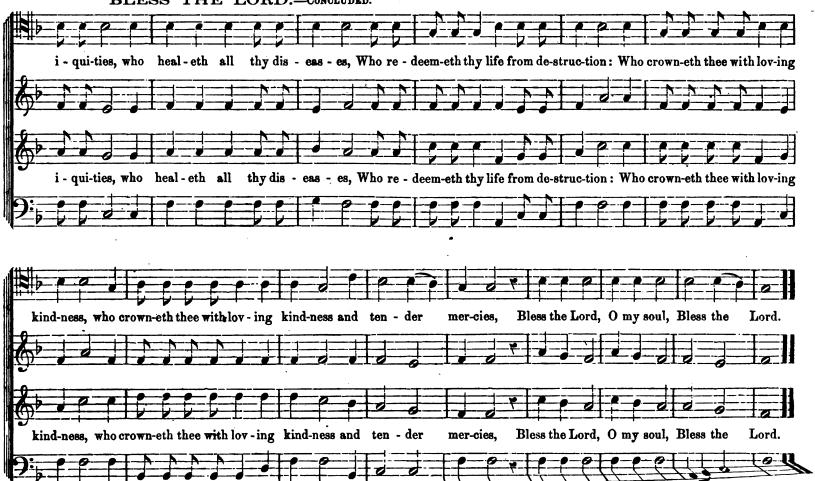




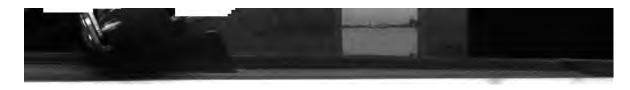
Him, The Lord is good, the Lord is good, is good to them that wait for Him, Therefore will I trust in Him, will trust in Him, A - mea, A - w

90

BLESS THE LORD.—CONCLUDED.







319





### THE LORD'S PRAYER.—CONCLUDED.







#### PUT ON THE WHOLE ARMOR.—CONCLUDED.

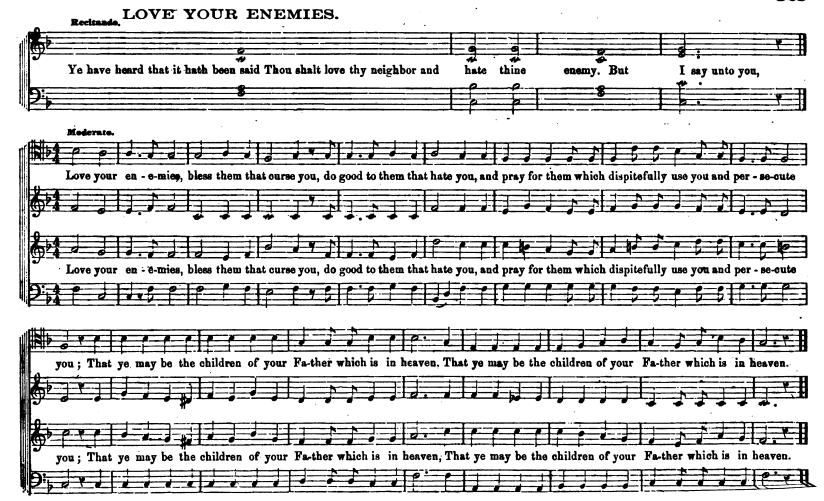






894 OUR HEAVENLY FATHER. J. E. GOULD. Our heavenly Fa - ther, hear our prayer, Thy name be hallowed every - where, Thy kingdom come; thy perfect will, In earth as heaven, let Ritard - - ful - fil, let all ful - fil; Give this day's bread, that we may live, For-give our sins as we for - give, Help us temp-ta-tion A - - - - men! A -

withstand; From e vil shield us by thy hand; Now and for ev er un to thee, The kingdom, power, and glo - ry be.









sand years. A - men.



priests of God and of Christ, And shall reign with him a thousand years, shall reign with him a thou



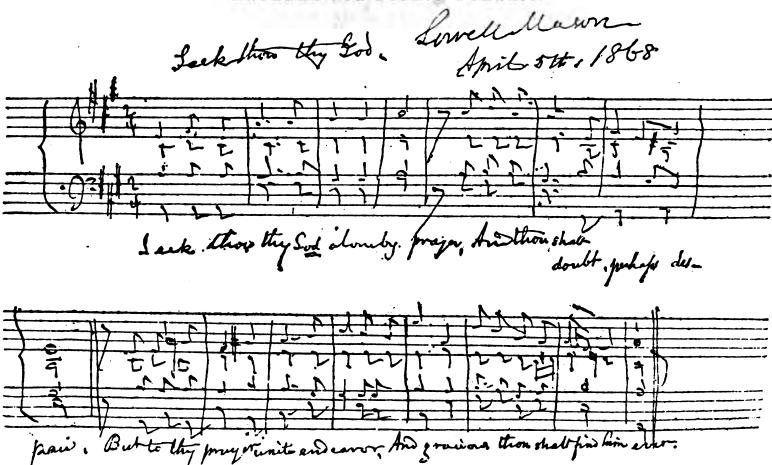


Bloss-cd,

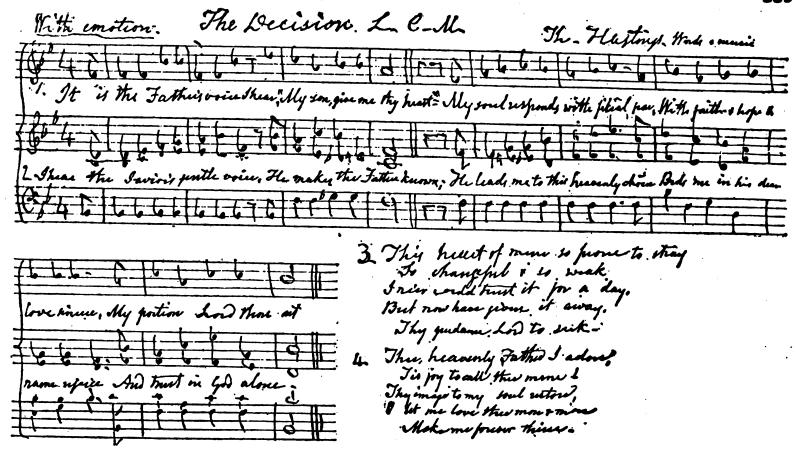
is he that trustoth in Thee. Bless-ed,







and the two following pages fac similes of the hand-writing (words and music) of the most prominent musical men of our country, feeling confident and the two following pages fac similes of the hand-writing (words and music) of the most prominent musical men of our country, feeling confident and the two following pages fac similes of the hand-writing (words and music) of the most prominent musical men of our country, feeling confident and the two following pages fac similes of the hand-writing (words and music) of the most prominent musical men of our country, feeling confident and the two following pages fac similes of the hand-writing (words and music) of the most prominent musical men of our country, feeling confident and the two following pages fac similes of the hand-writing (words and music) of the most prominent musical men of our country, feeling confident and the two following pages fac similes of the hand-writing (words and music) of the most prominent musical men of our country, feeling confident and the two factors are the feeling confident and the two factors are the feeling confident and the two factors are the feeling confident and the feeling confident an



In the letter in which Dr. Hastings kindly responds to our request for a manuscript in his hand writing, he says, "I enclose an original tune and hymn, both written in my eighty-fourth year of age."

The vigor of mind and steadiness of hand here manifested, must strike all with astonishment.—EDITOR.

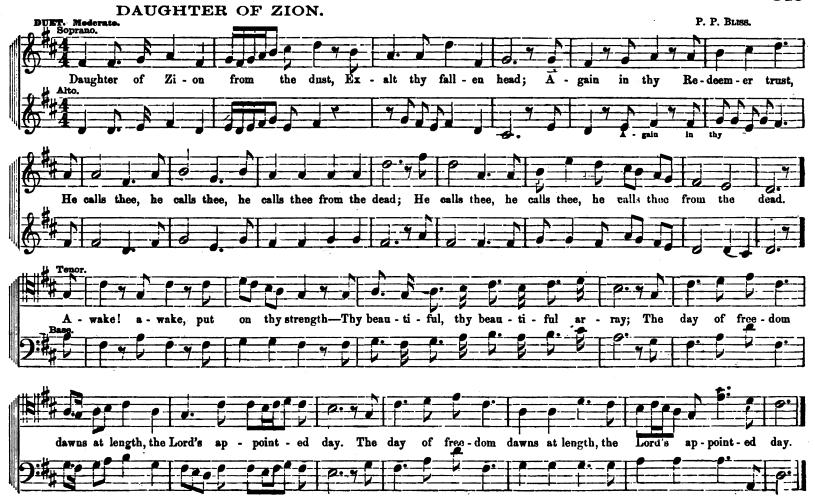




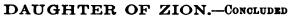


## AS THE HART PANTETH .- CONCLUDED.





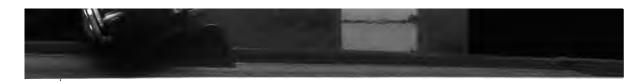
## PIECES FOR VARIOUS OCCASIONS.





#### LET THE HEAVENS REJOICE.-CONCLUDED.

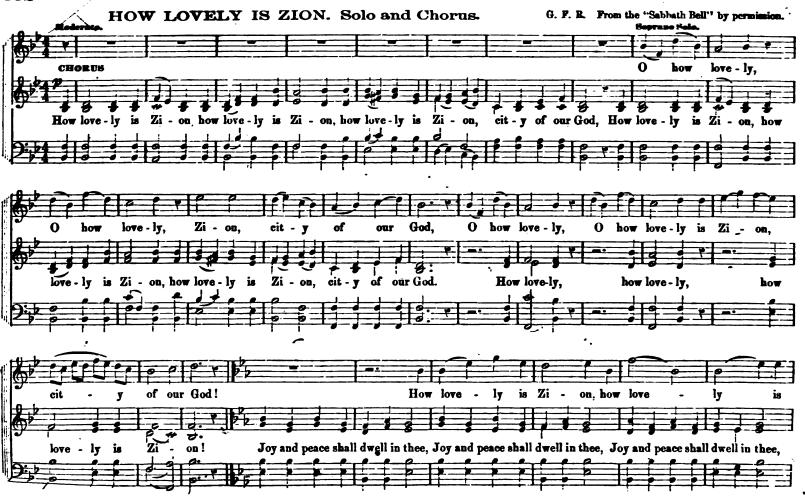






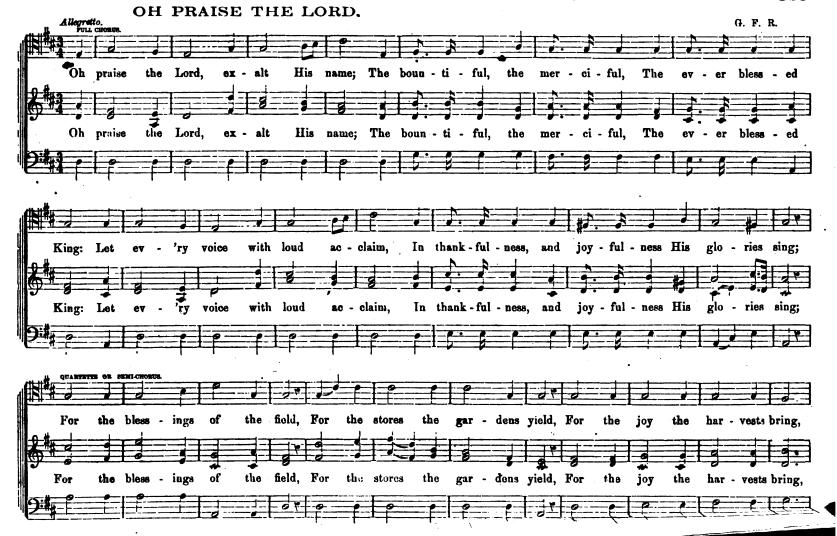


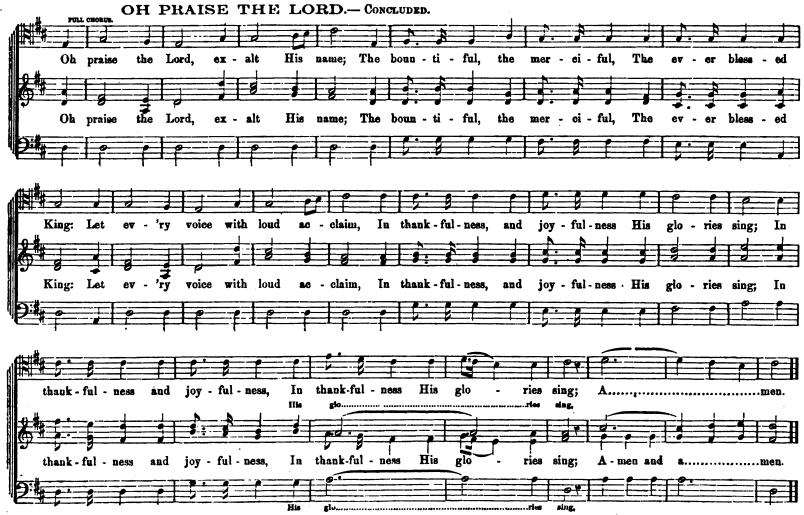
#### PIECES FOR VARIOUS OCCASIONS.













#### SOFT FLOATING ON THE AIR.—CONCLUDED.



#### SOFTLY FADES THE TWILIGHT RAY. Quartet, Solo and Chorus.





#### FREEDOM AND TRUTH.—CONCLUDED.

















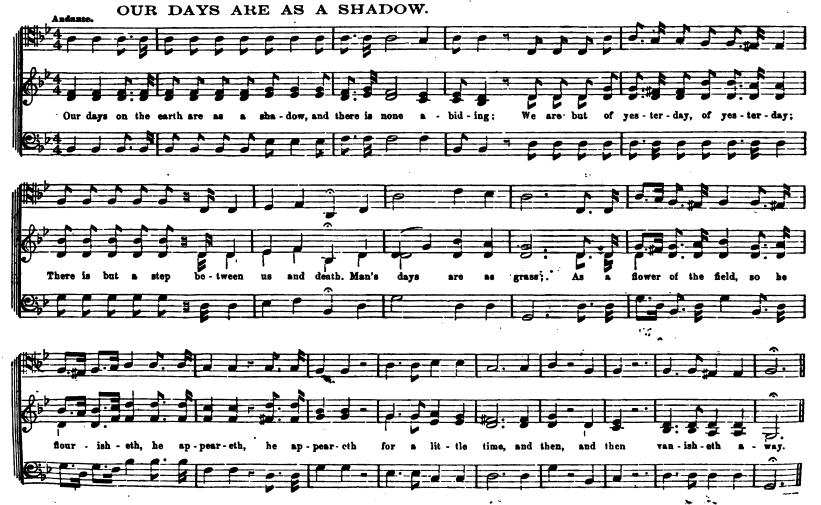




#### REGNA TERRÆ.-CONCLUDED.



376



#### OUR DAYS ARE AS A SHADOW-CONCLUDED.







380

#### PIECES FOR VARIOUS OCCASIONS.

THE GOD OF ISRAEL.-CONTINUED. Sing, Sing, more. Sing, a-loud, joice, sing a - loud, a - loud, sing sing and

THE GOD OF ISRAEL,-CONTINUED.





The Lord is great, and greatly to be praised,

#### PIECES FOR VARIOUS OCCASIONS.

#### THE LORD IS GREAT. RIGHIMI. Larghette Macstese The Lord is great, The Lord is great, greatly to be prais-ed, greatly to be prais-ed, who shall not The Lord is great, The Lord is great, and great-ly to be prais-ed, and great-ly to be prais-ed, who shall not The Lord is great, J. greatly to be prais-ed, The Lord is great, greatly to be praised, who shall not fear him, and glo-ri-fy his name, and glo-ri-fy his name? The Lord is great, and greatly to be praised, and glo-ri-fy, and glo-ri-fy his name? The Lord is great, fear Lim, and greatly to be pais-ed, nd great-ly to be praised, fear him, and glo-ri-fy, and glo-ri-fy his name? The Lord is great,

The Lord is great,

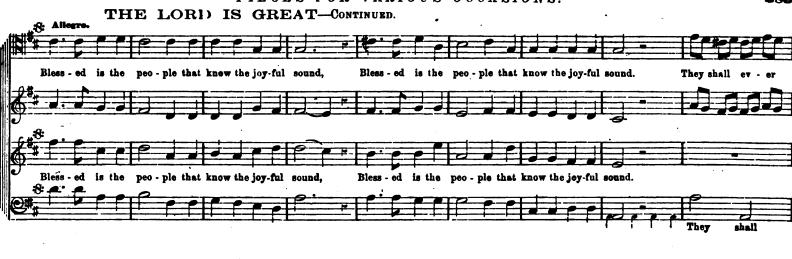
and glo - ri - fy,

fear him,

and glo - ri - fy his name?

#### THE LORD IS GREAT-COSTISCED.









## PIECES FOR VARIOUS OCCASIONS. THE LORD IS GREAT—Continued.



#### THE LORD IS GREAT-CONTINUED.

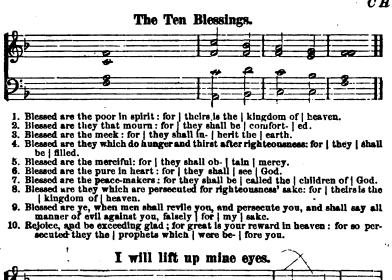








Chant.



cometh

heaven and

slumber nor

CV

moon by

er

help.

hand soul.

earth.

sleep.

night.

more.

not slumber.

1. I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence
2. He will not suffer thy foot to be moved. He that

My help cometh from the Lord which made

Behold, He that keepeth Israel shall neither

The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the

The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for

keepeth thee | will n
The Lord is thy keeper, the Lord is thy shade upon thy right..
The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil, He shall pre-serve



0, Sing unto the Lord.

13

#### The Lord is my Shepherd



- The Lord is my Shepherd, I | shall not | want:
   He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me be- | side the |
   still -- | waters.
- 2. He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me in the paths of rightcousness, for his | name's | sake.
  - Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me, thy rod and thy | staff, they | comfort | me.
- 3. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; thou annointest my head with oil, my | cup runneth | over.
  Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the | house of the | Lord for | ever.
  Ps. xxiii.

#### God, be Merciful unto Us.



- God be merciful unto | us, and | bless us, And cause his | face to | shine up- | on us.
- That thy way may be | known upon | earth, Thy saving | health a- | mong all | nations.
- 3. Let the people | praise thee, O | God; Let | all the | people | praise thee.
- 4. O let the | nations be | glad, And | sing | for | joy:
- 5. For thou wilt judge the people | righteous- | ly, And govern the | nations up- | on | earth
- 6. Let the people | praise thee, O | God; Let | all the | people | praise thee.

- 7. Then shall the earth | yield her | increase; And God, even | our own | God, will | bless us.
- God will | bless -- | us:
   And all the ends of the | earth shall | fear -- | him.

Ps. lxvii.

#### O come, let us Sing.

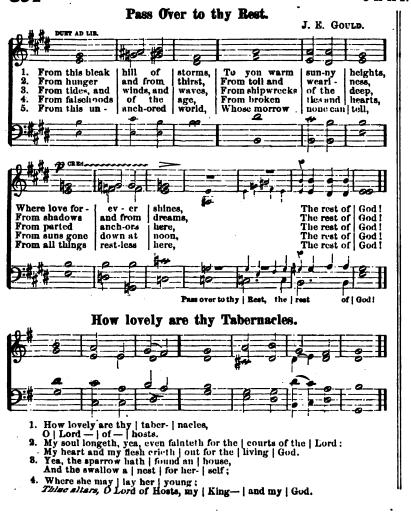


- O come, let us sing un- | to the | Lord;
   Let us make a joyful noise to the | Rock of | our sal- | vation.
- Let us come before his presence with | thanksgiv- ing, And make a joyful | noise unto | him with | psalms.
- For the Lord is a | great | God,
   And a great | King a- | bove all | gods.
- 4. In his hand are the deep places of the earth;
  And the strength of the hills is his -- also.
- 5. The sea is his, | and he | made it; And his hands | formed the | dry — | land.
- O come, let us worship | and bow | down, Let us kneel be- | fore the | Lord, our | Maker.
- 7. For | he is our | God,
  And we are the people of his pasture | and the | sheep of his | hand.
  Ps. xcv. 1—1.

#### Make a Joyful Noise.—May be sung to the above Chant.

- Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, | all ye | lands; Serve the Lord with gladness, come be- | forc his | presence with | singing.
- Know ye that the Lord | he is | God:
   He hath made us, and not we ourselves; his people, and the | sheep | of his | pasture.
- 3. Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, into his | courts with | praise; Be thankful unto | him, and | bless his | name.
- 4. For the Lord is good; his mercy is | ever- | lasting, And his truth en- | dureth to | all gener- | ations.

Ps. c.



5. Blessed are they that | dwell in thy | house:
They will | still be | preising | thee.
6. Blessed is the man whose | strength is in | thee,
In whose | heart | are the | ways.
7. Who passing through the vale of weeping | make it a | well:
The early rain also doth | cover | it with | blessings.
8. They go from | strength to | strength;
Every one appeareth be- | fore- | God in | Zion. "Not my will, but Thine." W. IRVING HARTSHORN. "Thy will not, mine," O gracious Lord, My burdened. 1. "Thy will not, mine," O gracious Lora, my ouruenou. be un2. Eternal wisdom cannot err, Nor goodness be un3. Then should I crave some seeming good, And thou shouldst deem it
4. Thus o'er my sorrow-clouded way The bow of peace shall
5. And when—O blissful thought—I find In heaven un
bro - ken kind, shine, rest, Though oft upon my saddened way Grief's And thou who art thyself the light A. tear drops fill . lone canst lead the In mercy, Lord, the gift with-hold And faith shall aid me still to say, And bid my heart be etill. "Thy mine." will be done, not I shall not only know but see Thy way, not mine was best. Nearer to thee. C. M. WYMAN. Nearer, my God, to thee, Near- | er to | thee: Ev'n though it be a cross That | raiseth | me, Still all my song shall be, Nearer, my | God, to | thee, | Nearer to | thee.

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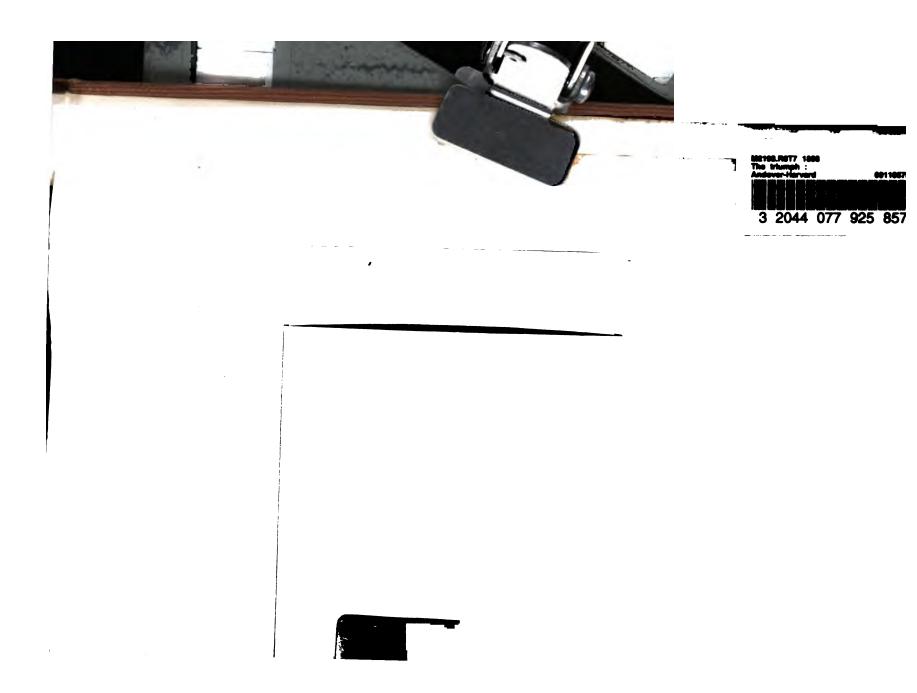
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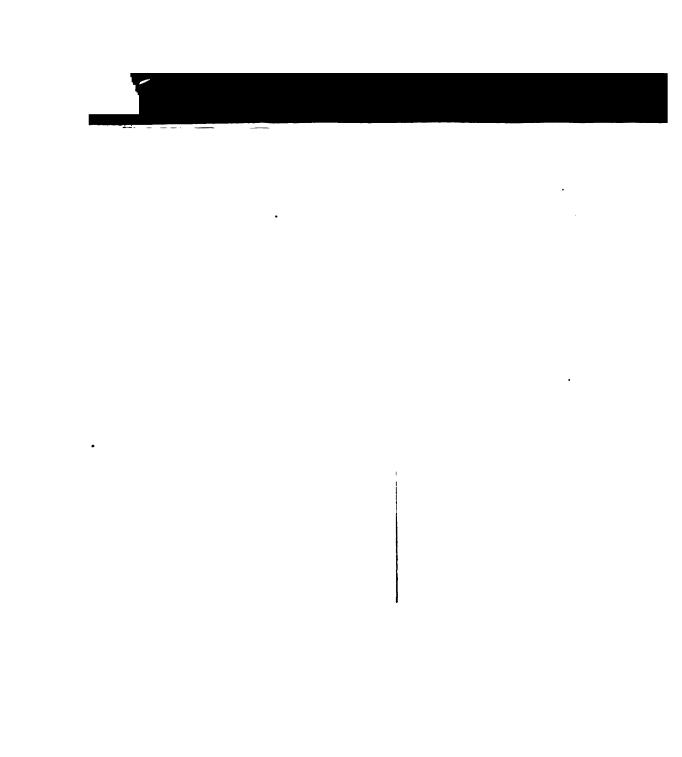
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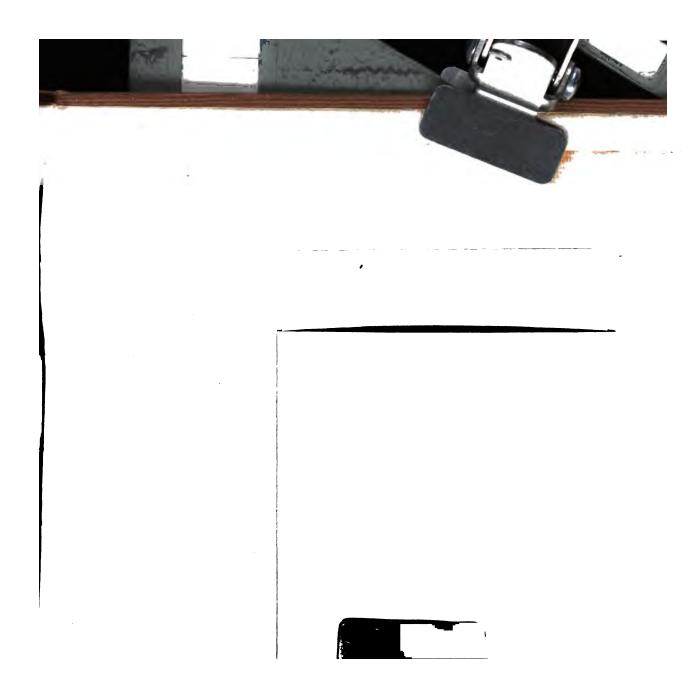
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